

A poet and a painter present Shades and shadows of the body

By Hind-Lara Mango
Special to The Star

THE WORDS penetrate his mind, as her voice continues to utter the rhyming poems. His brain is filled and crammed with the images evoked by her poetry, and he is reminded of a painting he has recently done. Another poem "January Day in Amman" has his fingers itching to try and capture the illusion created.

While the world is fast asleep and the night drenched in black, he translates the image onto his canvas. The result shows hilly mountains outlined in bold black lines, short thick green strokes for trees, and a scattering of bright orange hints at other minute details.

All the landscapes that this artist, Emmanuel Paul Guiragossian, paints are deceptive. What one sees are not simply landscapes, but also human bodies. All of the 38 poems written by Peggie Abujaber have been illustrated using the anatomy motif. That is, the oil paintings contain the human figure, whether they are of landscapes or of people-dominated scenes.

In these works the colour composition tends to be on the dark side with a preference for blue tones. Evidence of this is found in the portrayal of "Revelation."

But the painting done to show "Spring in Jordan" is an exception. Pinks, whites and turquoises create a composition which is dissected by sharp vertical, horizontal, and aggressive black lines. The anatomy is found lying across the canvas, the soft curves suggesting a meandering river. Guiragossian says that this is the first time that he has ever done landscapes, his work always having focused solely on anatomy.

He says "There is a richness in this land. An artist's job is to bring this beauty out so that all sorts of people can see how lucky we are to have such beauty."

What fascinates him in the human body is nature itself; any part of the body can be studied, and a landscape is revealed. To the artist this characteristic is richer than trees or flowers. For the body walks, dies, lives, speaks, suffers, and loves. In it are natural mountains, rivers, and trees. So the use of myriads of lines in his work helps one to see each aspect individually and to relate it to the whole.

Similarly a light colour scheme is always evident in connection

with a horse theme. The human curves have expanded and become more muscular, clear, circular and definite. "Freedom" and "Autumn" are poems illustrated in this manner. Bright yellows, baby blue, and dirty white lend balance to the work. Such works are of moving horses which symbolize time, the circle of life. "You rarely see a sleeping horse because it always moving, and galloping. It is like time which keeps on moving no matter what," he says.

Another aspect of Guiragossian's work is that it fills the canvas. Space is filled with colour and lines, each leading to the other. The first colour used tells him or indicates what other comes next. Sometimes the harmony is balanced by a few dots and short lines strategically placed.

"Laden" is an example of this. The recurring anatomy is there, the dark mysterious colours are found, but the blue tones are interrupted by a scattering of white. These contrast with the dark colours and help to emphasize jutting features; a suggestion of ribs is the result of three parallel strokes in the right area. The other white elements give the work a skeletal as well as anatomical impression.

"The continuous and discontinuous lines that I use are like Peggie's full stops," he explains. "Where she employs a dot to end a sentence, I also use painted dots and lines to end my work."

It seems that Guiragossian has created his own special language. Together he and Abujaber have put a joint effort in combining visual art and poetry. "There are hidden talents everywhere in Jordan. We must discover them. Some talented artists are shy or afraid of criticism. Everyone should have the change to show his work, be it concerned with art, poetry, music, or whatever," he concludes.

Ten of his paintings have recently been exhibited at the Amra Hotel. Simultaneously shown at the Gorky Gallery in New York were his recent oils on canvas. One of the reviews of that show was: "Since this artist has long felt that too much of the abstract tradition has sprung from landscapes, he sets out to correct that condition by returning to the inspiration of our physical reality with a vengeance that often verges on violence. Dissecting with the skill of a surgeon, he lays bare a splayed carcass of anatomical references and associations which reveal the depths of human suffering and mortality."

A Declaration By Peggie Abujaber

Ammunition and negotiation
Will never be the right combination
In the affairs of the Middle East.
The ridiculous arms race must cease
Which would seem to be the very least
Effort on the part of contenders for peace

Let there be true association
With men unafraid of bold action
Reason, not treason; logic not greed
The world waits for a message to heed
From presidents, prime ministers and kings
Rulers of people, places and things.

Reprinted from "A Woman I" with permission from the poet.



Emmanuel Guiragossian with a painting used in the book

Photo by Suchinta Wijesooriya

Rhymes and rhythms of the soul

By Suchinta Wijesooriya
Special to The Star

READING PEGGIE Abujaber's first book of poetry, "A Woman I" is like having a conversation with her in a tastefully decorated living room. She speaks from the heart, in lyrical rhymes and metric patterns, simply and quietly, of everyday events and emotions that affect her in the course of her life. It is through the universality of the subject matter and emotions of her poems that she connects with the reader.

In the title poem, Abujaber writes: My moods change
And seem to range
From low to high
For I am a woman
A woman am I.

The poems of the book give credence to these lines, for she shares both the "trying times and quiet hours." They are balanced between themes of family life, living in an adopted land, the wonder of nature and the political realities as well as the realities of being a woman.

Abujaber is asked by many why she did not include more of her more obviously political poems in this anthology.

"We live with it every day, so I didn't want to overdo that aspect. But we cannot deny it, because it is a part of our lives."

The effect of political realities on everyday life is reflected subtly but effectively in several of her poems. In her poem "Aqaba," she writes:

Aqaba to my left, Eilat on my right
And in between this picturesque sight
Where I am so at peace
Is drawn a line meant to cease
Battlefire and senseless war
There upon my peaceful shore.

She remembers the dark times in "Christmas Tree," written in 1971: — a poem addressed to her sons, who were away at boarding school. Taking down the Christmas tree without you
Was no fun at all
For I kept thinking all about you two
Remembering the fall
September was a sad and fragile time.
In Jordan's sacred land
And it was in October I had to make a stand.

Since schools were closed and there was tension
So to boarding school you went.

Abujaber was born in Oslo, Minnesota in the USA, and lived in St. Paul until she was twenty-one, when her wanderlust took over. She has lived and travelled in a variety of countries spanning the globe. She met Fuad Abujaber when she was working in Amman. They were married in Beirut, but have made their home and raised their sons, Kim and Kals in Amman. They are now celebrating a new phase in their lives, with the recent advent of their first grand child So-raya.

Although she has read her poems in public on several occasions, and has published individual poems from time to time, this is her first publication in book form. "A Woman I" is unique in that this is the first time in Jordan that a poet and artist have collaborated on such a venture," Peggie comments with pride.

Emmanuel Guiragossian, the artist who illustrated the book, was also its publisher. He feels strongly that "artists (of various expressions) must always find reasons and occasions to work together and inspire each other." Rather than be discouraged by those who told them that publishing a book of this nature would be a losing proposition, they were determined to go ahead with the project. And, at the book launching on 2 June at the Amra Hotel, 300 copies were sold!

Abujaber recalls how it all got started. "I was at an exhibition of Emmanuel's paintings, and one of them reminded me of my Persian carpet about which I had written a poem. I mentioned this to him." This was the seed that took root, and grew into the fruitful collaboration between poet and artist, realizing her long-time dream of publishing a book of her poems. "It was a challenge," says Abujaber, "but perhaps it will open a new road for others."

"A Woman I" is available in both hard and soft cover editions, at surprisingly reasonable prices, through both Abujaber and Guiragossian. They hope to find other means of distribution soon. Printed on quality stock, this book could grace the coffee table, for its aesthetics, and will be a worthy addition to the collections of those who love poetry and art in Jordan.



Peggie Abujaber

Photo by Suchinta Wijesooriya

23 JUNE 1988

Weekly

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Political, economic and social review

Volume 6 Number 46

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"I feel like
a mother
to every
child I meet"

Queen Noor

See page 13

Supplément
en français

Les touristes venus

du Golfe — Page 22

"Hash" le sport

Page 23



Jerash

Wings on their jet black boots

Page 28

Jordan is keen to boost its red meat production yet expensive; mostly imported supplementary feeding for animals eats up 86 per cent of livestock rearers' expenses while there are no government incentives for locally grown forage.

A seminar marking the end of Dryland Farming Project addresses the issue.

See cover story
pages 4,5

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New priorities for Arab-American lobby

By Lella Deeb
Special to The Star

AMMAN — The National Association of Arab-Americans (NAAA), the only Arab-American lobby in the United States, has set new priorities for its work this year as it will concentrate on a new programme, including lobbying Congress on Arab-American relations and launching new task forces to work on Arab issues, paramount among which are Palestine and Lebanon. It will also formulate a group to contact American Jews of whom are concerned with events in the occupied Arab territories.

In an interview with The Star, now Board Chairman Fouad Shehab, President George Moses and Treasurer David Sadd spoke about the plans which began with their election in April, this year.

"There is an Arab-American lobby in the United States; an

interest organization with a democratically elected board of 51 members where new leadership is elected on a regular basis," David Sadd said, adding that "priorities are established by the leadership and that emphasizes the American flavour of the organization. Individuals come and go," she said, but still the organization advances and develops more ability.

Referring to the attention given by the organization to the Palestinian issue, he said that the head of the Palestinian task force was Pete McCloskey, known for his sympathies with the Arab cause. "We are concerned about US-Arab friendship, and are working hard to get elected officials to do what is in the best interests of the United States and the peoples of the Middle East."

"One of the most important questions now is the establishment of a Palestinian state," Chairman Fouad Shehab said.



Members of the NAAA talk to The Star's reporter

"We are sending messages to American Congress, stating that the political rights of the Palestinians, including the right to self-determination should be addressed and recognized now, not in 20 years. We feel strongly that this will help considerably in maintaining peace in this part of the world."

"It is a measure of the importance that the Arab-American lobby attaches to the Palestinian

question, that the first Arab head of state with whom I met was (Palestine Liberation Organization) Chairman Yasser Arafat," George Moses said.

Other activities of NAAA, Moses added, were action alerts sent to members to lobby their representatives and senators on important issues, a political action conference held in May, featuring speakers from the two

US parties and Jerusalem's 'Al-Fajr' Editor Hanna Siniora and Knesset member Abdul-Wahad Darawshe, who is now in the process of forming a new Israeli Arab political party to represent Arab electorates within Israel. Twenty three Jewish Knesset members were invited to the conference but did not come, so a symbolic seat was kept for the 'Israeli Peace Partner'.

NAAA, he said, was also lobbying on aid to Lebanon, sales of arms to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, Moroccan aid levels and other such issues. But most important was involving Arab Americans in this year's congressional and presidential campaigns to lobby for Arab issues and emphasize the evolution of a distinctly American-Arab-oriented political structure able to address the range of Arab-American issues, unhindered by ties to any particular Arab.

Guidance programme for tawjihi students

By a Star Staff Writer

THE DIVISION of Students Abroad Service at the Ministry of Higher Education, has expanded its scope of students' services this year by organizing, for the first time, a guidance programme for tawjihi students wishing to pursue university education abroad.

The programme provides information on a number of foreign universities including all the details that are related to registration requirements, such as the necessary documents, scores, entry exams, fees, costs of living, and social environment.

When students complete their General Secondary Examinations, says the Head of the Division, Mr Issa Al Qasir, they are confused and do not know the correct procedures of application for universities. Also, he says that they often make the wrong choices of subjects and universities.

The programme, he says, is designed to help both students and parents to take the right decisions concerning what and where to study.

With the help of government departments and institutions, the Ministry is now directing students to the areas of study that are pertinent to the needs of the country, and which best suit their social and financial circumstances.

The guidelines, says Mr Qasir, will be published in local newspapers as of 9 July on Saturdays, Mondays, and Wednesdays of each week throughout the summer. They will also be available at public community colleges and at students' service offices throughout The Kingdom.

This, says Mr Qasir, will save students the expenses and trouble of going to the Ministry, a step which would be most useful for students living far from the capital.

7 JUNE 1988

Jordan sharply decreases children mortality rate

By Linda Busche
Star Staff Writer

RESULTS OF A UNICEF and Ministry of Health survey revealed that the majority of Jordanian children have been protected from common killer diseases through vaccinations. Sixty-eight per cent of 108,000 children under a year old have been vaccinated against polio.

"There are very few countries in the world that have reached such a high level against polio," said Richard Reid, UNICEF regional director for the Middle East and North Africa. "This probably means that Jordan is one of the first countries to reach the new goal of eradication of polio, set by the World Health Assembly in Geneva two months ago."

According to the survey, 98 per cent of the children under a year old have been vaccinated against measles. According to Reid, about 94 per cent of children over one year old are protected from measles — "the worst of the childhood killer diseases," which kills about two million children a year worldwide.

"The bottom line and the real purpose of vaccinating children is to stop children from getting sick and to save them from dying," Reid said.

The survey also indicated that Jordan has surpassed its goal of reducing by half its infant mortality rate in the period from 1980 to 1990. Jordan's IMR is 55 deaths of 1,000 live births; in 1980 Jordan's IMR was 75.

In 1980, about 8,600 children under a year old died. That number has been decreasing steadily ever since "because of the good work of the health industry," Reid said. By 1984, the number had dropped to 6,000 deaths; last year it was 3,600.

Jordan has surpassed several countries in Western Europe in its level of child immunization, but Reid refused to name them. He also refused to name several US southeastern states that have a lower immunization level than Jordan. Reid said a world goal is to immunize all children by 1990.

"I think that no country I'm aware of has so steadily and so sharply decreased its children's deaths," he said.

Reid attributed the following as reasons for the decreased IMR:

— The steady expansion and improvement of primary health care in Jordan.

— The high level of immunization coverage.

— The work against the dehydration of diarrheal diseases.

Reid also said the lives of about 1,000 children have been

Four children die in Jordan every day

Diarrhea still poses a health threat

By Lama Kilani
Special to The Star

DIARRHEA REMAINS a major health threat in Third World countries. Its incidence is higher in children than in adults in developing countries, and according to UNICEF figures, 1600 children die in Jordan every year because of it. This means four children die every day.

Diarrhea has many causes, but usually it is due to infections, either bacterial or viral, including severe bacterial infections salmonella and cholera. Other causes are malnutrition, the use of drugs, or moving from low risk to high risk areas — the infamous "tourist's tummy."

Since the main cause is viral infection, and since there is no anti-viral agent known to treat it, diarrhea is considered a self-limiting disease. The important thing is not to try to stop the diarrhea but to treat the dehydration that results from it which can be fatal. Management of diarrhea includes supportive rehydration treatment and dietary measures to minimize the dangers of dehydration. Antibiotics are used only in special cases.

Better still are measures to prevent diarrhea from developing in the first place. The Ministry of Health, with the help of UNICEF, has launched a massive campaign:

- 1) to inform mothers of the importance of breast feeding in protecting their children from diarrhea, and
- 2) to explain the need to use oral rehydrating fluids and to refrain from using anti-diarrheal drugs when diarrhea does occur.

A continuing problem is that although 84 per cent of mothers can name the causes and treatment of diarrhea as a result of such campaigns, only 30 per cent of them actually use oral rehydrating fluids when faced with the problem.

Dr Azab, head of the department of pediatrics at the Basheer Hospital stresses that oral rehydrating solution are every

saved through the Ministry of Health's campaign against diarrhea last year.

The accuracy of the survey was checked by consultants from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, which Reid called "the shrine... the world centre of authority on matters such as this."

"We think we're rock solid on the numbers," he said.

Reid and a panel of five doctors from the Ministry of Health met with journalists on Monday to discuss the results of the survey. The survey included responses from 11,200 mothers in the ministry's seven governorates.

According to Dr Hani Shammout, director of the Centre for Communicable Diseases, the differences in the governorates were minimal — about three per cent. However, immunization levels in rural areas were higher than those in the cities. In fact, Balqa had the highest immunization level, and Amman had the lowest.

Reid also said the lives of about 1,000 children have been

important in reducing the number of cases needing I.V. rehydration fluids in hospital. In 1986, only 11 per cent of the cases admitted to hospital needed I.V. fluids. He also said that most of them were viral, for among 2700 patients only two per cent had shigella bacteria, 4.5 per cent salmonella and none with cholera. He said that 90 per cent of the deaths that result from diarrhea and dehydration are in patients under one year old. The death rate is higher in females than in males, Dr Azab comments because parents, especially if uneducated, rush males to hospitals as quickly as possible and bring the females quite late.

Oral rehydrating solutions, Dr Azab adds, have reduced the number of admitted cases to hospitals, but unfortunately have not reduced the number of deaths. This is due to the fact that a few of the cases admitted suffered from severe dehydration which was too severe to correct.

Jordanian Pharmaceutical Companies have produced solutions that are also helpful in reducing cases that need to be hospitalized. Al-Hikma Company manufactures Aqasol, which comes in powder form and should be reconstituted with the right amount of water and given to persons suffering from diarrhea. The Arab Manufacturing Company (A.P.M.) products hydrolyte, in two sodium concentrations: 80 and 45 in sterile ready-to-use bags. This form is especially suitable for the use of very small babies since use of the powder form can sometimes add to the problem if the water used to reconstitute it was contaminated or if the wrong amount of water was added.

Dr Shuqail, general manager of A.P.M., when asked about why they produce two concentrations of hydrolyte, said that with two concentrations the danger of overloading the body with sodium salts is eliminated

nightmares," Reid said. Shammout attributed the high levels in rural areas to the 21 mobile hygiene units that travel to the villages. Health programmes have improved steadily since 1978, he said. In 1978, there were 45 health centres and four mobile units; now there are 460 health centres and 21 mobile units.

Dr Suleiman Qube'in, director of Primary Health Care, said Jordan's goal is "health for all" through primary health care by the year 2000. Health care is not only the absence of disease, but also a healthy mind and body, and includes immunization as well as infant and maternal care, Qube'in said.

"Jordan has achieved good standing in primary health care components," he said.

Because of its low infant mortality rate and its high level of immunization, Jordan has been compared to countries known for their superb public health care.

"Jordan is in the same league as China, Venezuela and Sri Lanka," Reid said.

What Would You Like to be When You Grow Up?



More than 12,000 children die each day from diarrhoeal diseases, the biggest single cause of death among the developing world's children. Two-thirds of these deaths result from dehydration and

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used in case of dehydration to correct it and replace the needed fluids and salts. Once dehydration has been corrected, solutions with high sodium concentrations can overload the body with sodium salts. Once the dehydration has been corrected the maintenance solution hydrolyte 45 is then introduced until diarrhea stops.



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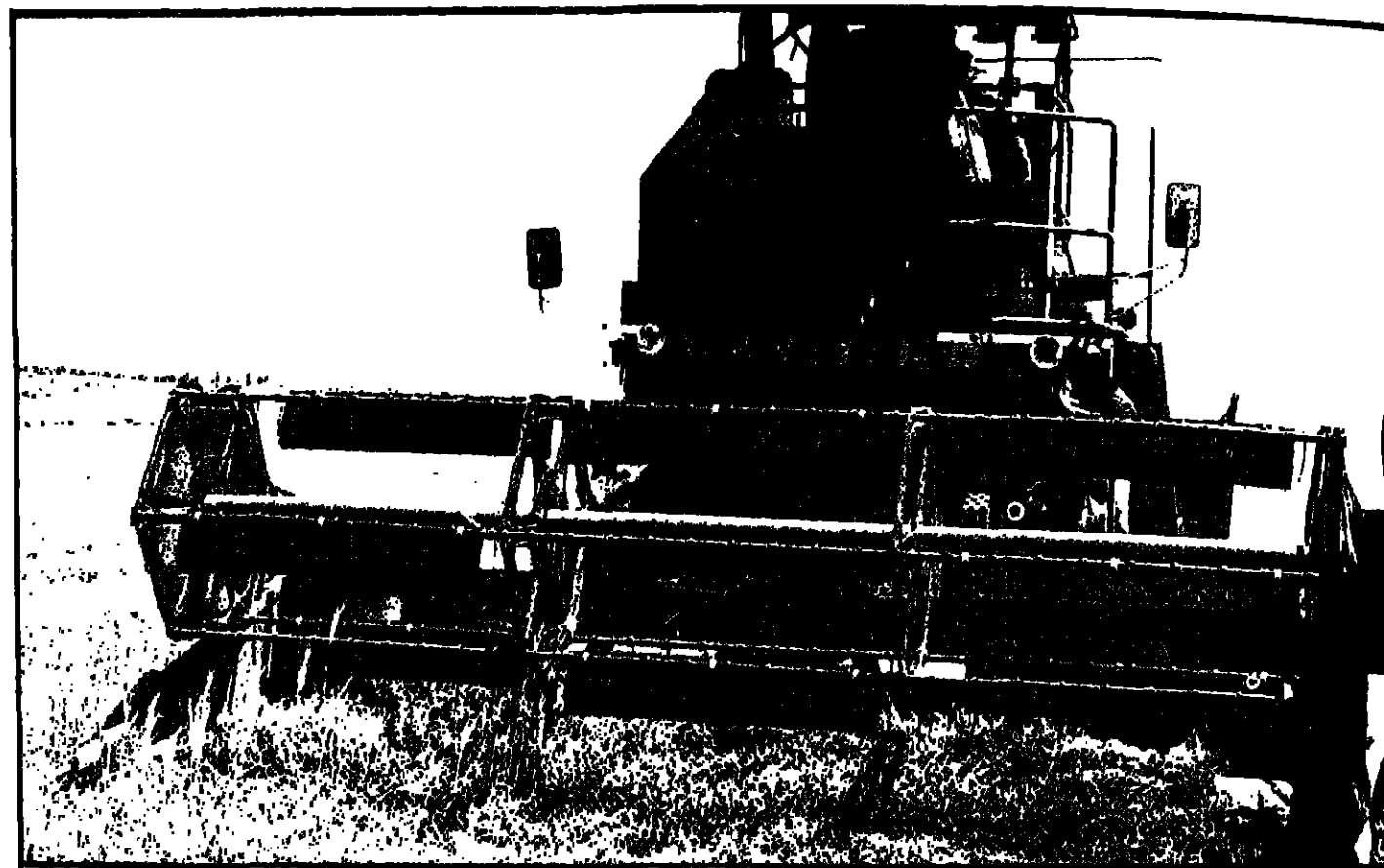
A way forward for the livestock sector?

By Pam Dougherty
Special to The Star

THOUGH JORDAN is keen to boost its red meat production yet expensive, mostly imported supplementary feeding for animals eats up 86 per cent of livestock rearing expenses, while there are no government incentives for locally grown forage.

This was just one of the anomalies in policy towards the livestock sector pointed out by Mr Chris Heyesen, team leader of the Jordan-Australian Dryland Farming Project (JADFP) at a seminar marking the end of the second phase of the project on Monday. During the seminar Heyesen called for "a stable but flexible" policy on the sector that would meet both the needs of producers and consumers and that would support the substantial work being done by Jordan's universities, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Jordan Co-operative Organization, and projects such as the JADFP to boost livestock production and improve farmers incomes.

Heyesen explained that the aim of the Australian project, which was established in 1980, was to improve farmers incomes by increasing forage, pasture and cereal production in the rainfed cereal zones of Jordan. It has had three main areas of emphasis — the identification of pasture and forage suitable for use in rotation with wheat and barley crops, the improvement of animal management practices, especially feeding and nutrition, and the training of Jordanian



Modern machinery is used in the harvesting process

staff in these activities.

A major feature of the project has been the testing of a rotation based on the South Australian Ley farming system, which involves the rotation of a legume, and particularly a legume pasture, with a barley or wheat crop. In Australia, the system is based on annual medicagos which can be planted in the first year, will set seed, remain dormant in year two when the cereal crop is planted, and then regenerate naturally in the third year.

The cereal/medic rotation offers a number of advantages in that it is

- environmentally sound
- self-sustaining
- as the medics build up the ni-

trogen in the soil the need for costly fertilizers is reduced

-suitable for marginal areas, i.e. those with a 250 mm annual rainfall average

-it contributes to the long-term improvement of soil structure and fertility, thus boosting yields and lessening the dangers of soil erosion. And not least, by replacing the usual fallow year with a fodder crop it boosts the availability of good animal feed, and the farmer can boost his income either by selling the crop or using to improve the quality of his own livestock.

Heyesen noted that the project team have tested vetches as well as medics in the rotation as, although they lack the natural regeneration advantage of the medics, they do have other ad-

vantages in the Jordanian situation.

The project has involved activities at different levels, including research, direct work with farmers, and a sheep husbandry and health programme carried out in co-operation with the JCO and the UK's Overseas Development Administration.

Project agronomist Dr Phil Tow says that the transfer of technology from one environment to another is not simple, and that various biological and socio-economic constraints do have to be overcome. However he says that suitable varieties of medics and vetches have now been identified and that, although there is still room for considerable improvement in yields, production is economical for the farmer.

Dr Tow also made recommendations for certain farming practices in response to the particular conditions of Jordan. He noted that medic yields were much higher in the regeneration year than in the first year of planting and suggested that, rather than following the conventional rotation at once, they should be allowed to regenerate in the second year in order to guarantee a good seed stock for future years. At the same time further research could be done to improve the first year production.

Dr Tow was also concerned that substantial grazing studies should be done to ensure that the species of medic are thoroughly tested in field conditions before being recommended to farmers as the ultimate test of the value of a pasture species is its performance in animal production.

Farm technician George Heading also believes in the practical approach and made it clear to Monday's seminar that the only effective way to judge proper working conditions was to go into the field and see for one self.

Heading pointed out that Jordan's traditional farm "machinery" was the horse or donkey and plough and, in general, that low-working capacity meant that relatively little land was cultivated each year, leaving considerable natural fallow. The more recent introduction of heavy, deep ploughing has meant that a greater area can be cultivated each year, including some dry and hilly areas that should not be used for crops at all.

He was not suggesting a return to the horse and plough but he did emphasize the need to use shallow tillage methods that leave the soil and organic matter on top of the ground, help with moisture retention, and lessen the risks of soil erosion. He also recommended the use of a direct drilling machine which will use 30 per cent less seed than the traditional hand-seeding and also ensures that the seed is properly placed.

The livestock component

The improvement of animal production in Jordan through the provision of better and cheaper feed is at the heart of the ADEF and, after their years of work in Jordan team leader Chris Heyesen and animal hus-

A way forward for the livestock sector?

bandry specialist Stuart Macarthur are unequivocal in their assessment of the physical and socio-economic constraints to better production.

They divided them into six main categories, three of them concerned with policy and three with animal production itself. On the policy side the age-old problem of effective extension work was first to be mentioned as Heyesen echoed many other visiting specialists in pointing out that the excellent research done by Jordanian institutions is of little value if it does not reach the farmers. He called for a shift away from the current emphasis on the training of specialists and towards a system oriented approach for rain-fed agriculture that would integrate livestock and cereal activity.

He also pointed out that extension officers are usually on the lowest rung of the agricultural ladder and that they needed the incentive of a reasonable salary and status and due recognition of their field experience if they were to do their jobs efficiently and with enthusiasm.

Livestock and fodder are also suffering as poor relations of cereal production in Jordan's rainfed areas. While cereal growers receive subsidies, far higher than world market prices and guaranteed sales, there is no subsidy for forage production, and grain imports for live-

stock are not subsidized. Import and export controls on livestock are also often difficult to understand and unfavourable to the grower and the consumer, such as the recent decision during the peak of the lamb-producing season to ban exports to Saudi Arabia. Growers immediately lost 40 per cent of the value of their animals, while retail prices of local lamb remained the same.

Stuart Macarthur pointed to animal health, the genetic base of the Awassi sheep — the most common species in Jordan, and nutrition, as the basic physical constraints on production.

He said that research, carried out in conjunction with the SHHP, had shown that the mortality rates in Jordan were very high forcing growers to use otherwise saleable lambs as replacements for the flock and hence reducing income levels. A major contributing factor is what he described as "the deplorable state of hygiene" in animal enclosures on Jordanian farms which leads to a high incidence of bacterial diseases.

The other element is nutrition. Farmers need to learn the correct feeding for sheep at all stages of their development and then to be able to find the correct feed at a reasonable price throughout the year. This involves both a substantial boosting of local fodder supplies and careful planning by the government to ensure that necessary imports are available.



A combination of better animals and improved feeding means higher production

Macarthur also suggested that work now being done on mechanized rangeland improvement be encouraged both for the benefits it will bring from increased grazing and because thousands of animals are now dying after eating the plastic bags left behind by workers

planting atropox and other plants in Jordan's rangeland areas.

The third area needing attention is improved breeding. Selective breeding, from among the existing Awassi flocks, would be, says Macarthur, a quick and simple way of boosting produc-

tion simply because better animals would respond much more, even to the current levels of feeding. And a combination of better animals and improved feeding and health care would mean higher production and hence higher farm incomes and a reduction of expensive meat imports.

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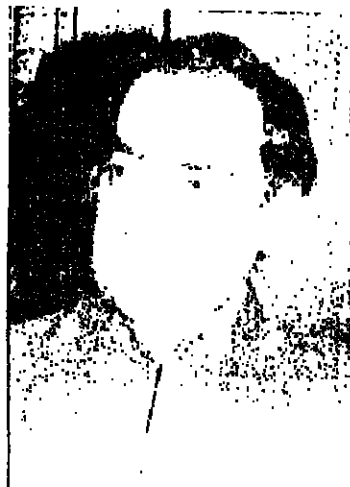
Le Relais

EXQUISITE FRENCH CUISINE IN MARIE ANTOINETTE'S SETTING.

FRENCH CUISINE AT ITS BEST IN AN ELEGANT ATMOSPHERE.

Indian Prime Minister to start official visit to Jordan

AMMAN (Star) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will arrive in Amman Monday on a three-day official visit to the Kingdom, during which he will hold talks with His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, and a number of senior Jordanian officials.



Mr Rajiv Gandhi

Discussions during the visit, which comes at the invitation of Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor, are expected to cover the Arab-Israeli conflict and the situation in the occupied territories, the Iran-Iraq war, the Afghan issue, and bilateral relations between the two countries.

Jordan and India have enjoyed "excellent relations" on both the political and economic level. On the political level India has constantly declared its support for the Arab cause in the Arab-Israeli conflict and is in agreement with the Arab world on the necessity of convening the international conference on peace in the Middle East with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

As regards the economic cooperation India is a major im-

porter of Jordanian phosphate and potash, and a joint Jordanian-Indian seminar, which was proposed by Prince Hassan during his visit to India in May, is scheduled to be held in Amman next year.

Gandhi will be accompanied by his wife, Sonia, and a high-level Indian delegation and will visit Turkey, Spain, and Yugoslavia before heading back to his country.

Expats to discuss investment in the Kingdom

By a Star Staff Writer

ACCORDING TO Ministry of Labour sources, more than 750 expatriates have so far registered their names for participating in the Fourth Expatriate Conference due to be held here in Amman between 11-14 July.

Members of the conference come from different parts of the world, including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Libya, Bahrain, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, in addition to the United States, Australia, Germany, Britain, Belgium, Spain, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Switzerland.

Under the slogan "Expatriates and the Development of the

Homeland," the conference will present a number of working papers on the possibilities of expatriates' contribution to, and investment in, development projects in the Kingdom.

A working paper on economy will tackle investment incentives which include a project to invest in a private university and the establishment of an expatriate investment holding company.

The company, with headquarters in Amman, will have a capital of JD five million and will be set up by 161 founding members who will provide an amount of JD two million for the aim of financing industrial, touristic, and housing projects in Jordan.

Another working paper recommends the designation of a health attaché in countries with large numbers of expatriates such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, to handle the affairs of expatriates in the health sector.

The working paper also calls for strengthening links between expatriates and their syndicates by providing them with publications and inviting them to attend conferences that are held here.

Government institutions, on the other hand, will present papers which cover the latest developments in the area and Jordan's stand towards issues pertaining to the Arab nation, and brief them on the social and industrial projects that are being implemented in the occupied West Bank.

The conference will also review the 1987 recommendations and what has been so far implemented of them.

According to Mr Azmi al-Muhtaseb, director of Expatriates Affairs at the Ministry of Labour, this year's conference will be distinguished for its vast representation of expatriates and the objectivity of topics it will tackle.

This he said is due to the well-planned organization and efforts of expatriate committees abroad, which have been meeting, for the past two months, to put forward the topics of the conference working papers.

UTTAM Company

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UTTAM SINGH Dugal & Co. Ltd. is one of Asia's leading civil engineering and construction companies and was established nearly a century ago. Having an outstanding track of achievements of a varied nature the company has successfully designed and built bridges, tunnels, stadiums, industrial and commercial buildings, universities, airfields, airports, and marine structures with ingenuity and innovation.

The broad range of projects implemented by the company is one of the most impressive features that have earned it a reputation both domestically and

internationally. Last year the company successfully completed the Baghdad University Project, Iraq, for US \$60 million.

In Jordan the company was awarded a project for the construction of major intersections in Amman by the Greater Amman Municipality in 1985. The project is worth JD 5.2 million.

Work on this World-Bank aided project commenced in October 1985, and recently both the traffic intersections were successfully completed and opened to the public under the patronage of Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor.

Jerash 88

At the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Noor, the Italian "Associazione Culturale Musicale Lirica Mattia Battistini" will perform the Opera "Rigoletto" for the Jerash festival which begins on 13 July.

"Rigoletto" is an opera in three acts produced by "Mattia Battistini's" president and permanent director Franco Valeri. Valeri is a comic actress, journalist and a noted interpreter of humorous sketches and comic plays.

Her interest in opera came first when, as a child, she lived in Milan and was an enthusiastic spectator and listener at the great "Teatro della Scala." With this background and with a life-long knowledge of music, she added opera direction to her



artistic repertoire when the "Mattia Battistini" was founded in 1980.

Turkey and Kuwait will be participating in the handicraft exhibition.

The North Korean Acrobatic troupe will be performing at a special tent all through the festival.

According to the Jerash Committee, places at which tickets for the Jerash Festival are available will be announced on JTV, and in the daily newspapers as of today, Thursday. It is already known that tickets can be obtained from the Royal Cultural Centre.

However, he added that if in the application of the new regulations people would feel that they would face some difficulties in converting the JD into a foreign currency, a black market could exist only on a very small scale. "It is very essential that we keep up the confidence in the convertibility of the JD, which has existed over the past two decades," he said.

The banker who requested to be unnamed told The Star that moneychangers are not badly affected by the regulations, but "they just do not like the idea of being controlled."

On the other hand, he said, local banks can now receive the money changers' surplus of foreign currencies instead of being transferred abroad.

Another banker, who requested anonymity, told The

Seminar evaluates Jordan's industry

By Wafa Amr
Special to The Star

IN TIMES of recession, the investment ratio drops. We are experiencing this drop, particularly in industrial investments, where total savings of people decline and risks in the field of investments increase. Other factors affecting industrial investments, leading to a drop in its rate, are the instability in the region due to the Iran-Iraq war, the effects of the "Intifada," and the Mohammed Saleh, manager of the Chamber of Industry.

This view was shared by some participants in the two-day economic seminar that was organized by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) in co-operation with the German Friedrich Ebert Stiftung on "The Industrialization of Jordan: Achievements and Obstacles."

The seminar, which concluded its intensive sessions on Sunday, discussed seven working papers, and was attended by prominent figures representing the Jordanian economic sector. The recommendations of the seminar, based on the working papers, and on discussions, are to be followed up by a committee from the RSS, to create a link between the seminar and the policy makers in the Kingdom.

The seminar discussed the competitiveness of Jordan's manufacturing industry, the role of small and medium scale enterprises in Jordan, joint ventures between businessmen from Jordan and abroad, the role of standards and specifications in industrialization, industrial financing and industrialization in the country, organizational and management effectiveness, and the industrialization of South Korea: import substitution vs. export orientation.

In their effort to develop the industrial sector in Jordan, and to enhance the industrialization process, the following recommendations were set forth:

On methodological policy issues, the seminar stressed on specificity vs. generalized solutions to industrial problems, and on the need for an articulated industrial policy, a predictable and stable one. There was emphasis on avoiding discretionary policies in all industrial regulations and encouragement laws. There is also a need for a "uniform non-distortive" incentive system, and the need to ensure the availability of information on both domestic, regional and international levels. There was reference to the importance of management systems, especially for human resources development.

The Institutional recommendations included the need to create an export promotion agency. There is a need to encourage exports through favourable interest rates, market research and data availability, ease of licensing and regulations, and the implementation of bilateral and multilateral agreements.

The participants called for the setting up of a one-stop licensing agency in order to cut red-tape, to save effort and time and to provide advisory capacity.

A standards and specifications department was also requested, although one does exist, but it should enjoy independence, speed up writing specifications, regulate testing and reporting procedures, co-operate with existing official and private sector laboratories, and adopt dynamism in standards and specifications in order to cope with changing technologies and market conditions.

On small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs), the seminar encouraged SMEs because of their labour intensity in view of their job-creation potential, and ease of management, and topping potential entrepreneurs without big risks.

On the subject of joint ventures, the participants stressed the need to encourage it, but it should meet certain conditions such as setting stable and clear-cut government regulations that are not subject to discretionary measures; investment opportunities must be identified by the private sector in Jordan; market accessibility offered to foreign investors; technical assistance and know-how acquired must be simple, and technology transferred from the foreign partner should not be solely embodied in the machinery, but through joint ventures to ensure compatible entrepreneurial skills and well-advised feasibility studies.

The participants focused on the need to review collateral structure in financing industry, where financing should be given to projects and not to people. In the financing industry, feasibility studies are needed, and thus credit should be determined. They also saw the need for an export-import guarantee fund, and to finance imports of capital goods. The seminar called for the elimination of capital requirements, the need to review measures on all industries, and the requirement of adequate capital. Participants also encouraged the formation of venture capitals and innovative financing such as acquisition, takeovers, quasi-equity instruments, etc. Finally, the recommendations included the need for private sector initiatives, selected but well-agreed system of incentives.



The seminar discusses the competitiveness of Jordan's industry.

lives, and legislative application. There was emphasis on a strong dynamic and scientific sector that can contribute to Jordan's development with free exit, free entry options, provided that the environment will ensure the survival of the fittest.

Dr Taher Kan'an, planning minister who opened the seminar on behalf of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, touched on the increasing problem of unemployment in the local economy. He said that Jordan is passing the threshold into an industrial society, which will thus encounter many problems, the unemployment problem of graduates in particular. Dr Kan'an maintained that "it is the right predicament for beating the wrong ethics to work. It is now that we notice that the pressure of unemployment is making graduates work in jobs that the economy needs."

However, even in the seminar, observers find there are still

those who do not confess to the fact that the economy suffers from the unemployment problem. For instance, Dr Mahdi Farhan, from the Social Security Department, stressed that "Jordan suffers from surplus supply of qualified people. It doesn't suffer from unemployment." Further, the participants in the seminar

emphasized the need to strike a balance between the public and the private sectors. "We have gone beyond limit in supporting the private sector," said Dr Tyseer Abdul Jabbar, chairman of the Arab Consulting Centre.

However, Dr Arafat Al Tamimi, vice-president for industrial affairs told The Star that "the private sector has not yet been given the proper support to taken its natural position in our economy." Such a debate was discussed at the seminar, and the recommendations included that the private sector should play an important role, and that it should define and initiate industrial investment opportunities.

Measures boost money market

By Dina Al-Zorba
Star Staff Writer

A WEEK has passed since the implementation of the Central Bank of Jordan's (CBJ) new regulations, and the results actually seem very encouraging. The confidence in the JD has been regained and the influx of foreign currencies has increased.

However, he added that if in the application of the new regulations people would feel that they would face some difficulties in converting the JD into a foreign currency, a black market could exist only on a very small scale. "It is very essential that we keep up the confidence in the convertibility of the JD, which has existed over the past two decades," he said.

The banker who requested to be unnamed told The Star that moneychangers are not badly affected by the regulations, but "they just do not like the idea of being controlled."

On the other hand, he said, local banks can now receive the money changers' surplus of foreign currencies instead of being transferred abroad.

Another banker, who requested anonymity, told The



Jawad Hadid

Star that the CBJ cannot alone support the JD in the long run. He added that the new regulations were very good, but "we've got to look at other aspects of the economy, mainly government expenditures, in order to find a balance."

Mr Hadid said that the new regulations are only a frame work to bring about a discipline in foreign currencies transactions. However, for the CBJ to be able to keep supporting the JD, he said, the new measures should be coupled with corrective policies in the economic fundamentals and a clear cut on government expenditures and imports.

Such policies, he added, could include measures to reduce the budget deficit and some higher customs fees on luxurious items.

A moneychanger whose activities have been sharply re-

stricted by the new regulations claims that the CBJ's measures would introduce a black market to Jordan as is the case in neighbouring countries.

Mr Hadid said that a balance should be created between supply of foreign currencies and the legitimate demand for it through the private sector in order to exclude the possibility of a big black market.

He added that if in the application of the new regulations people would feel that they would face some difficulties in converting the JD into a foreign currency, a black market could exist only on a very small scale. "It is very essential that we keep up the confidence in the convertibility of the JD, which has existed over the past two decades," he said.

The banker who requested to be unnamed told The Star that moneychangers are not badly affected by the regulations, but "they just do not like the idea of being controlled."

On the other hand, he said, local banks can now receive the money changers' surplus of foreign currencies instead of being transferred abroad.

Another banker, also speaking under condition of anonymity, said that "we could no longer continue with the previous situation, because we have to look for the interest of Jordan first and foremost, and not for the moneychangers' interests."

AESC meets in Amman

AMMAN (QNA) — The extraordinary session of the Arab Economic and Social Council (AESC) opened in Amman Tuesday with discussions focussing on a report on means of developing joint Arab work institutions, submitted by a team of experts, and the Arab government's remarks on it.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has deputized Prime Minister Zaid Al-Rifai to deliver his speech on this occasion. He said that Arab leaders have understood that the Arab Nation's basic issues cannot be solved in one session, and that the agreement signifies in the long run a rapprochement of views no matter the previous dispute is. He added that the Arab link is a relationship between brothers bound by fundamental challenges and common destiny.

Prince Hassan asserted that the logic of temporary gain and loss should not be prevalent

on the sense of cooperation and coordination in order to achieve the Arab's goals.

He called on Arab countries to put in effect Amman Extraordinary Summit Conference's decisions which are related to payment of financial obligations to the specialized organizations and the joint council.

Arab League Secretary General, Mr Chedli Klibi, delivered a speech in which he stressed the Arab countries' determination to pursue the economic integration among them.

Dr Mohammad Al-Amady, Syrian minister of economics and external trade and former chairman of the council, said that the decisions to be adopted by the council will cause direct effect on the future of the Arab joint action.

Following the opening session, the heads of delegations held a closed working session to discuss the agenda.

Macintosh taken seriously

AMMAN (Star) — In many ways, according to Info World readers' poll results, 1987 was the year the Macintosh was finally taken seriously by just about every-

one. Apple's announcement of the Macintosh II heralded a new era for the Mac. While the Macintosh SE added a single slot and an internal hard disk to the earlier machines, the Macintosh

II drew all the excitement. Based on a Motorola 68020 central processor, the Macintosh II is not only much faster than its predecessors, it is also the first Mac to include a large screen, color capabilities, and Nubus expansion slots. All these items have made the Macintosh II a serious contender against both 386-based machines and technical workstations.

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OF H.E

MR RAJIV GANDHI



THE PRIME
MINISTER
OF INDIA
TO JORDAN

AND WISHES HIM A PLEASANT STAY.

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Mr Rajiv Gandhi

The Prime Minister of India
TO JORDAN

and wishes him a pleasant stay.

7 JUNE 1988

Euro - Deposit Rates

\$	DEM	LIT	FF	DFL	SF	YEN	£
1 M	7 1/2	3 1/4	10	7 3/8	3 15/16	2 15/16	4
2 M	7 9/16	3 3/8	10 3/8	7 7/16	3 15/16	2 15/16	4
3 M	7 5/8	3 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/16	3	4
6 M	7 7/8	3 3/4	10 3/4	7 11/16	4 1/8	3 1/16	4 1/8
9 M	8 1/8	3 7/8	11	7 15/16	4 3/8	3 1/8	4 1/8
1 Year	8 3/8	4 1/16	11 3/8	8 1/8	4 9/16	3 3/16	4 3/16
2 Years	8 3/4	4 1/2					8 1/8
3 Years	9 1/8	5 1/8					8 7/16
4 Years	9 1/4	5 7/16					1 Year
5 Years	9 1/2	5 3/4					8 3/4

Source: Finance and Credit Corp., (FCC), Amman.

Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1 MTH	7 15/16-11/16	6 3/4-1/4	7 3/4-6 7/8	7 5/8-1/4
2 MTHS	8-7 3/4	6 3/4-1/4	7 3/4-6 7/8	7 5/8-1/4
3 MTHS	8 3/16-7 15/16	6 3/4-1/4	7 3/4-6 3/4	7 3/4-5/8
6 MTHS	8 1/4-1/16	6 3/4-1/4	8-7 1/4	7 7/8-1/2
1 Year	8 1/2-3/8	6 3/4-1/4	8 1/4-7 1/4	8 1/8-7 5/8

Source: Arab Bank Ltd., O.S.U. Bahrain, Spot 6.7.88

Dollar - Gold

LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading:

	Monday	Friday	Monday
DEM	4.788	1.7.88	27.6.88
SFR	1.8295	1.8213	1.8185
FFL	1.5233	1.5130	1.5060
DFL	6.1695	6.1375	6.1385
LIT	2.0575	2.0530	2.0460
CA\$	1.363.25	1.352.50	1.353.48
YEN	1.2215	1.2190	1.2075
£	134.85	135.40	131.7
GOLD	1.6825	1.7023	1.7030
SILVER	437.25	437.00	441.50
	6.73	6.74	6.84

Exchange Rates

JD (FILS)

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	98	99	\$	346.7
L. Lire	1.03	1.07	£	615.6
S. Lire	10.2	10.8	DEM	200.2
I. Dinar	152	165	SFR	240.8
K. Dinar	1300	1310	FFR	59.4
E. Pound	185	176	YEN(100)	270.4
UAE Dh	100	110	DFL	177.6
O. Riyal	100.7	101.7	SKR	57.9
Q. Riyal	952	982	LIT(100)	27.00
B. Dinar	970	980	BFL (10)	95.6

Economic Scene

Decisions on taxable incomes

AMMAN (Star) — According to tax brief issue No. 5, The Court of Appeal issued a decision on 6 April, 1988 relating to differences of exchange earned by a contracting company and based upon the decision (No. 21) issued by the Court of Cassation in this regard.

This decision has confirmed that differences of exchange earned by taxpayers other than those specified in Article 3-A-(3) shall not be considered taxable.

Only differences of exchange earned by licensed banks, financial companies, licensed money ex-

changers, insurance companies and intermediary companies at local financial markets are considered taxable. But, as the decision states, differences of exchange earned by other categories of taxpayers are not considered taxable income.

However, based on discussions regarding this decision, the Tax Department views such decisions as not being compulsory to the tax assessors since they relate to a specific taxpayer with specific conditions and therefore shall not be generalized.

Money market

Gulf Currencies

S. Riyal	3.7605 - 10
K. Dinar	0.28230 - 40
B. Dinar	0.37697 - 07
Q. Riyal	3.6390 - 20
O. Riyal	0.38495 - 05
L. Lira	352.75 - 25
UAE (DH)	3.6720 - 40

Source: A.S.L., O.S.U., Bahrain.

Gold in Jordan

AMMAN (Star) — Prices of gold in Amman for this week were as follows:

18 ct. JD 4,000 per gramme	
21 ct. JD 4,500 per gramme	
24 ct. JD 5,850 per gramme	
One kilogramme (9999) JD	5,165.000
Ounce..... JD 176.000	
(10 cm x 31 grammes)	
Rashadi Pound..... JD 33,500	
(Seven grammes)	
Sterling Pound..... JD 38,000	
(Eight grammes)	

Source: Yousif Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

Gold International

LONDON (AP) — Late gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	437.25 Bld
Paris	436.79 Fixed
Frankfurt	437.23 Fixed
Zurich	437.50 Bld
Hong Kong	439.84 Bld

Spot Dollar

LONDON (AP) — Interbank spot dollar rates at London were as follows:

£	1.6883-93
SFR	1.5185-95
LIT	1353-1354
FFR	6.1430-80
DEM	1.8245-50
DFL	2.0580-75
BFL	31.18-20
DKR	6.9230-80
NKR	6.8650-80
SKR	6.3085-85
YEN	135.00-10
AR\$	12.83-84
CA\$	1.2215-25
S. Pes	121.55-80
F. Mark	4.3580-3810
G. Drach	148.20-30

Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of 67 companies which traded at the Amman Financial Market, listed in the following order: 1-32 companies whose share prices increased, 33- companies whose share prices decreased, and 33-67 companies which had no change in the price of their shares.

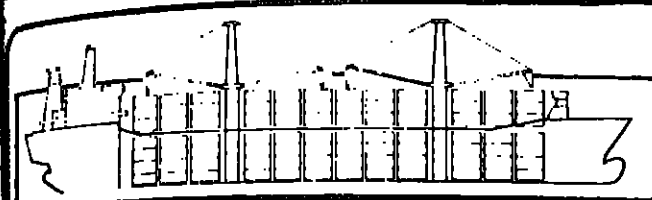
	Opening	Closing	Change
1. Ind. Dev. Bank	1,510	1,810	+100
2. Housing Bank	1,770	1,800	+30
3. R. Es. Fin. Corp.	16,300	16,000	-300
4. Arab Fin. Corp. Jo.	1,350	1,360	+10
5. Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	1,970	1,990	+20
6. Fin. & Cr. Corp.	580	600	+20
7. R. Es. Inv. Co.	410	480	+70
8. Darco	470	500	+30
9. Inna Inv. & Fin. Facilities	590	600	+10
10. Arab Life & Accident Ins.	980	990	+10
11. Philadelphia Ins.	810	840	+30
12. Jo. Electricity	1,480	1,500	+20
13. Dar Al-Sha'ab	480	480	0
14. Tal'roco, Eq. Hire	780	790	+10
15. Jo. Press/Al-Ra'i	3,400	3,450	+50
16. Jo. Phosphate Mines	2,380	2,420	+40
17. Jo. Petroleum Ref.	7,340	7,380	+40
18. Jo. Tanning	2,000	2,010	+10
19. Jo. Ceramic Ind.	1,100	1,110	+10
20. Public Mining Co.	1,300	1,310	+10
21. Jo. Paper & Cardboard Fac.	3,070	3,090	+20
22. Jo. Pipe Mgt.	1,180	1,170	-10
23. Jo. Spin. & Weav.	760	770	+10
24. Dar Al-Dawa	1,520	1,530	+10
25. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1,820	1,840	+20
26. Interned. Petro-Chem.	1,230	1,240	+10
27. Universal Chem. Ind.	1,450	1,470	+20
28. Jo. Rock Wool	600	610	+10
29. Jo. Ind. & Match	820	830	+10
30. Nat. Cable & Wire Mgt.	980	1,020	+40
31. Jo. Wood Ind.	1,110	1,120	+10
32. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	2,580	2,590	+10
33. Arab Bank	113,600	113,600	0
34. Jo. Nat. Bank	2,530	2,520	-10
35. Bank of Jordan	15,350	15,250	-100
36. Jo. Kwt. Bank	1,470	1,410	-60
37. Jo. Gulf Bank	1,250	1,240	-10
38. Petra Bank	1,950	1,940	-10
39. Jo. Islamic Bank	1,780	1,770	-10
40. Jo. Securities Corp.	760	760	0
41. Jo. Fin. House	920	900	-20
42. Nat. Fin. Inv.	1,820	1,800	-20
43. Irbid Electricity	930	950	+20
44. Garage Owners Fed. Off.	3,700	3,650	-50
45. Jo. Nat. Lines	580	570	-10
46. Jo. Leasing Corp.	640	610	-30
47. Gen. Inv.	1,270	1,260	-10
48. Jo. Gulf R. Es. Inv. Corp.	320	310	-10
49. Arab Paper Converting	320	310	-10
50. Nat. Steel	2,650	2,840	+190
51. Jo. Chem. Ind.	1,620	1,680	+60
52. Aladdin	1,230	1,200	-30
53. Arab Jo. Inv. Bank	2,100	2,100	0
54. Islamic Inv. House	940	940	0
55. Nat. Portfolio Securities	720	720	0
56. Yarmouk Ins. & Re-ins.	1,100	1,100	0
57. Holy Land Ins.	1,300	1,300	0
58. United Ins.	940	940	0
59. Int. Contracting & Inv.	220	220	0
60. Petra Projects	720	720	0
61. Jo. Cement Fac.	1,160	1,160	0
62. Ind. Com. & Agr.	1,280	1,280	0
63. Arab Pharm. Mgt.	1,970	1,970	0
64. Jo. Worsted Mills	4,520	4,520	0
65. Jo. Dairy	990	990	0
66. Jo. Glass Ind.	980	980	0
67. Jo. Lime & Silic. Brick Ind.	220	220	0

Kuwait Financial Market

The following is a list of the stock closing prices at the Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Anba on 4 July 1988, compared with the previous closing:

Kwt. Nat. Bank	0.890	-0.010
Gulf Bank	0.380	-0.015
Com. Bank	0.295	-0.015
Kwt. Ahl Bank	0.355	-0.005
Kwt. & M.E. Bank	0.375	+0.005
Barqan Bank	0.280	-0.010
Kwt. House of Finance	0.480	0
Kwt. Inv.	0.182	-0.004
Int. Inv.	0.172	-0.004
Com. Facilities	0.455	+0.010
I.F.A.	0.102	0
Kwt. Pearl Inv.	0.106	-0.002
Gulf Ins.	0.350	-0.020
Kwt. R. Es.	0.228	-0.004
United R. Es.	0.112	-0.002
Kwt. Projects	0.087	-0.002
Gulf Cables	1.040	0
Pharm. Ind.	0.198	-0.006
Kwt. Hotels	0.168	+0.010
Public Stores	0.174	-0.006
Com Mkt. Cmpx.	0.020.5	+0.000.5
Mobile Tel.	0.400	+0.005
Kwt. Computers	0.182	-0.002
Kwt. Foods	0.295	0
Bahrain Int. Bank	0.067	0
Coast Inv.	0.100	0
Arab Inv.	0.035.5	0

Non-Kuwait Companies



Vessels calling on Aqaba Port

Amin Kavar & Sons Co Red Sea Shipping Agency

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A) Far East- Container + Roro + Conv.	Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Eastern Harmony	Trident Energy	02/07/88
		Concord Iouki	08/07/88
		Golden Ace	19/07/88
		Arc Aeolos	21/07/88
		Encouragement	04/08/88
		Ghikas	08/08/88
			03/09/88
B) South Europe- (Container + Roro Conv.)	Sudan Shipping Line Ltd.	Blue Nile V.5/88	1/7/88
		White Nile V.5/88	7/7/88
		Blue Nile IV/88	21/7/88
		White Nile V.6/88	6/8/88
C) South Europe/ East Africa- (Container + Roro)	Lloyd Triestino Line	Duino V. 6/88	04/07/88
		Duino V. 8/88	18/08/88
D) U.S.A.-Canada- Australia (Bulk)	Gearbulk Line	Apollonia	06/07/88
		F. Dufferin	24/07/88
		Maersk Seabroek	27/07/88
		F. Frontenac	08/08/88
		Allegre	19/08/88
F) North Cont. Ports- (Conv)	Gearbulk Line	Comorant Arrow	19/07/88
		Lila	14/08/88
F) Red Sea Ports- (Conv.)	Pan Arab Line	Aldrisal V.9/88	20/07/88
		Aldrisal V. 10/88	30/07/88
Europe (Roro)	Huel	Honmoku Maru	28/5/88
		Huel Carmencia	15/8/88
		Huel Tribute	19/8/88
		Huel Karnita	9/7/88
Eastern Europe (Conv. + Cont.)	POL	Wi. Lokietek	4/6/88
North America (Conv. + Cont.)	Oasle Liberty Confito	WVOC	T.S.
Egypt + Red Sea	Kawar Egypt	Jarash	4/8/88
Jamaica	Cosco	Siming Shan	4/8/88
India-Pakistan	Jugolinija	Kastav	1/8/88
Romania	Navrom	Tirgoviste	11/6/88
Brazil	Kommar	Marble Highway	20/5/88

Arab Containers Services Co.

R.M.S. Laguna Voyage No. 46, departing Venice 6 May, Ravenna 7 May, arriving Aqaba 18 May 1988

R.M.S. Stephan J., Voyage No. 48, departing Venice 6 June, Ravenna 7 June, arriving Aqaba 17 June 1988

R.M.S. T.B.N. Voyage No. 49, departing Ravenna 15 June, Venice 17 June, arriving Aqaba 27 June 1988

Thames, Capitan Sea, Voyage No. 5, departing Brazilian ports 31 March, arriving Aqaba 21 May 1988

Thames, Trident Eagle, Voyage No. 6, departing Brazilian ports 2 April, arriving Aqaba 5 May 1988

Thames, Eastern Wiseman, Voyage No. 7, departing Brazilian ports 13 May, arriving Aqaba 14-22 June 1988

Thames, Trident Dusk, Voyage No. 8, departing Brazilian ports 25 May, arriving Aqaba 8 July 1988

Thames, Capitan Sea, Voyage No. 9, departing Brazilian ports 30 June, arriving Aqaba 20 August 1988

Foreign companies

AMMAN (Star) — The follow-

ing is a list of international companies, with a multitude of specializations, wishing to establish import and export ties with Jordanian firms. Interested companies may initiate direct contacts at their addresses accordingly:

Basman Commission and Trading Agency, P.O. Box 1882 Amman, Jordan. No. 21105 YOB JO.

Import from Jordan Enterprise Ltd, 124/8 New Karkell Road, Shantania Dhaka-2, P.O. Box 5032, Dhaka-2, Bangladesh.

Wu Development Inc, P.O. Box 7-280, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Import from Jordan

Hasan Naweed Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 1091 Kabul, Afghanistan.

Universal Link Enterprises, "Corner Court" 19, Toyenba Circular Road, (3RD Floor) Motijheel C/A., Dhaka-2, Bangladesh.

Indico Iroha Ndukwe, P.O. Box 030743 Cotonou, RE. POP. Du Benin.

Fadhil Mehdi Mustafa For Commercial Agencies Bureau, P.O. Box 11078, Baghdad, Iraq.

Delta Industrial Services, P.O. Box 2390 (Alwiya), Baghdad, Iraq.

Agents in Jordan

Hanschemie Handels-GmbH & Co. Kg, 24, Alte Volksparkstrasse, D-2000 Hamburg 54, West Germany.

Carl Freudenberg, Geschaftebereich, Polymerbelage und Schaum, Stoffe, Postfach 1369, D-6940 Weinheim, W. Germany.

Noram International Co., P.O. Box 11294, Marina Del Rey, California 90295, U.S.A.

Hasan Naweed Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 1091 Kabul, Afghanistan.

Pelomar International, P.O. Box 9802 230, Austin, TX 78766, U.S.A.

Hitech International Trading Inc., 1256 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn NY 11237, U.S.A.

I.B.J. International, 640 South Brpad Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey 07207, U.S.A.

P. Gaston, Export Sales, Petty Wood & Co. Ltd., 15-18 Dufferin Street, London EC8NU, England.

M. Fadhil, 47 Reddicapheath Road, Sullion Coldfield, West Midlands B75 Pg. England.

Dunnington & Dunnington Enterprises, P.O. Box 580, 2175 Colorado Avenue, Baker, Oregon 97814, U.S.A.



Your TV guide

Channel
2

Saturday

6:00 Le Chevalier de Par-dailion
7:00 News in French
7:15 Un DB de Plus with guests Francois Valery and Annabelle
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Mr. Belvedere
9:00 Alfred Hitchcock Presents: "Houdini"
9:30 Saturday Variety Show
10:00 News in English
10:20 Feature Film "Bear Island" An austere, snow-covered Arctic wilderness is the destination of a scientific expedition researching changes in world climate. With Donald Sutherland and Vanessa Redgrave

8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Perfect Strangers
9:10 Secret Army
10:00 News in English

10:20 Movie of the Week: "Whatever Happened to Aunt Alice." A genteel window murders her housekeepers for their money.

Tuesday

5:30 Le Monde est a Vous - a variety and game show
7:00 News in French
7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie, presented by Saleh Madi
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
I Married Dora: Fireworks flare in the Farrell household when Dora's mother arrives.

9:10 Campaign: a satirical new series about the overpaid, over-ambitious and over-worked employees of an advertising agency. This week Sarah Copeland is poised for the big time when her agency lands the account to advertise a political party in a general election campaign.

Sunday

6:00 La Chance aux Chansons, with Francois Le Marc
6:30 Rue Carnot
7:00 News in French
7:15 Un DB de Plus, with Freddy Smith and Isabelle Aubret
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Check it Out
9:10 Back on the Frontier - reaction of blacks and whites to the recent programme of reform of Apartheid laws in South Africa.

10:00 News in English
10:20 The Equalizer: "Rehearsal"
11:00 Fawly Towers.

Monday
6:00 Des Chiffres et Des Lettres
6:30 Rue Carnot
7:00 News in French
7:15 Weekly Sports Magazine
7:30 News in Hebrew

10:00 News in English
10:20 Hunter: "Overnight Sensation"
11:10 The Contract: A professor inside East Germany must be persuaded to betray his country

Wednesday
6:00 La France à la Carte - this week about cooking meat
6:30 Rue Carnot
7:00 News in French
7:15 Un DB de Plus, with Demis Roussos.
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Three Up, Two Down: "One Flew Over the Perimeter Fence"
9:00 Space on Earth - Part 2. London's South Bank Centre is

contrasted with the Pompidou Centre in Paris in this episode entitled "The Oasis and the Ghetto."

9:30 The Twilight Zone
10:00 News in English
10:20 "A Very British Coup" - this new mini series is a political fable of the 1990s in which an ex-steel worker becomes Prime Minister on a radical platform.

Thursday
6:00 Lucky Luke
6:30 Rue Carnot
7:00 News in French
7:15 Un DB de Plus, with the group Image
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Throb
9:10 Remington Steele: "The Steele That Wouldn't Die," part two.

10:00 News in English
10:20 Feature Film: "Price of Justice," with Telly Savalas and Kate Nelligan Inspector Kojak investigates the case of a mother accused of killing her sons.

Friday
5:35 Feature Film: "Sous Le Signe du Taureau" A self made man struggles to escape economic hard times.
7:00 News in French
7:15 Echo Stelleres: a documentary about satellite communications
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 The Spectacular World of Guinness Records
9:00 Programme Preview
9:10 The Chamber, eps. 3: Another affair almost leads to Gorae's unmasking
10:00 News in English
10:20 Falcon Crest
11:10 Three's Company: "Jack's Uncle"



Reem Yasin's
Cinema Corner

Hope and Glory — A romantic vision of war

THE HIGHLIGHT of the British Film Week that was held lately at the Royal Cultural Centre was undoubtedly "Hope and Glory" one of the strongest contenders for this year's Academy Awards, a great production of 1987, written and directed by John Boorman.

Contrary to what its title may imply, "Hope and Glory" is not a war film as such, nor is it a film that should send a message. It is in fact a romantic, almost light-hearted vision of war as seen through a child's eyes. The film is the director's own remembrance of the Second World War; in this sense it is Boorman's own childhood autobiography, told with fresh enthusiasm and infectious gaiety through a series of family stories — and although the war is seen as a disaster, it is experienced as joy.

Set in suburban London in one of the largest and meticulously detailed studio sets, the film traces the progress of nine-year-old Bill Rohan towards maturity against the background of the blitz. Bill (Sebastian Rice Edwards) lives with his teenage sister Dawn (Sammie Davis) and younger sister Sue with their mother Grace (Sarah Miles) after their father enlists in the war. Bill dreams dreams, and his miniature lead soldiers are in a sense his close-up reality. When the family house is destroyed by fire (paradoxically not by a bomb) during an outing they had to the seaside, Bill's soldiers are destroyed and he feels a sense of loss for the first time.

Otherwise, the experience of war is quite a pleasurable feeling for Bill, the bombs looking and feeling more like fireworks and the family's moving to the riverside after their home is burnt down is a sort of enchanted trip in an idyllic setting. Above all, war brings to Bill the happiest experience of his whole life, when his school is struck down by a bomb and his heart lifts with joy as he shouts, "Thank you, Adolf!"

All the events in the film are centred upon the consciousness of the boy. Even the scenes between adults turn out to have Bill as the half-observed witness: his sister Dawn's affair with the Canadian soldier whom she later marries and his mother's growing attachment to her husband's best friend during his absence.

But although the scenes are filtered through the subjectivity of the young boy, there is always the narrator (Boorman again) remembering and commenting. It is the "double perspective" of the film that enriches our consciousness and enhances our enjoyment of it. On both its levels: that of the wide-eyed observance of the boy and the nostalgic reminiscence of the narrator, "Hope and Glory" is basically a poignant return to childhood and a most romantic vision of war!

BBC World Service beginning 2 July

The Man in the Moon

All cultures have had their myths about the moon — myths about fertility, loneliness, madness — but since man landed on it, some of the mystery surrounding the moon has disappeared.

Christopher Nicholson investigates what is left of the moon's role in human history, talking to, among others, British astrologer Russell Grant and science fiction writer Isaac Asimov. Mon 8:30, 13:01 and 18:15.

La Peste Part 1

The rats come first, in their thousands, and they die in their thousands; in their wake comes the plague (la peste).

The devastating effect of the plague on the population of the French port of Oran on

the Algerian coast, is seen through the eyes of the local doctor Rieux, a young Parisian journalist Rambert and a man of mystery in search of peace, Tarrou. This two-part dramatization of Albert Camus' great work is by Guy Meredith and is directed by Cherry Cookson. Sat at 22:01, Sun at 15:01

Time for Verse

"I keep six honest serving men (they taught me all I knew) Their names are What and Why and When and How and Where and Who."

H. Colin Davis presents poems asking the questions posed by Rudyard Kipling's "Six Honest Serving Men." Wed at 15:15 and Thurs at 9:30

THE JERUSALEM STAR



Queen Noor receives children participating in the Eighth Arab Children Congress

Queen Noor to The Star:

I feel like a mother to every child I meet'

By Frida Mdanat

Star Staff Writer
HER WARMTH and radiance undimmed and her smile contagious, Her Majesty Queen Noor hugs the children, bends to receive their kisses, attentive to their remarks and untiring of their endless demands to be photographed with her.

Participants in the Eighth Arab Children Congress spent a day to remember last Sunday at Al-Nadwa Palace garden where they were received by Queen Noor, at a yearly event she has given since the first Congress took place in 1980.

Children need to be encouraged to use their brains, hearts and bodies in order to develop themselves as fully as they are able to. They have the potential but they waste a lot of it and grow up not having made full use of their time, talents and childhood, believes the Queen, who herself is a mother of children of various ages.

She stresses that parents should play more of a role and provide their children with the tools and encouragement needed for their development. Children, she says, should be encouraged to expand their horizons and think "not only of their little family concerns, but of those of the larger community."

They need to be stimulated both mentally and physically and be directed to arts, music, books and sports and any other activity that is apt to develop their abilities. She says, "they need to look around themselves and see the needs of others, to reach out and help one another."

Only then, she believes, can they understand how important it is to be part of one nation, and one homeland, and understand more about other cultures.

With concern over the well-being of all children equal to that of her own, Queen Noor says "I meet and I like to help all children in any possible way to have faith in themselves, their futures and their communities."

She is confident that they can have an important role to play, even at a young age, but that they have to be motivated to build their society, a principled society of which they can be proud.

Her Majesty, who was behind the idea of initiating the Arab Children Congress in 1980, has met the children year after year since then. She has seen more than 700 children come to Jordan over the past eight years and watched them bring out their talents, in the form of poetry singing or painting.

"There are great talents in the Arab world that we can all share," says Queen Noor, referring to the Congress as a proof of that.

She contends that the participating countries have been increasingly selective in looking for the child delegates. "Each year we have more and more talented and enthusiastic children and we are proud to bring them here — to a central home," Queen Noor says.

Having completed its eighth year this year, the Congress has very well matured, bringing together brothers and sisters from different parts of the Arab world to discuss ideas and exchange views on issues of mutual concern. However, reveals Queen Noor, "each year we try to think of ways to make the project more substantial and the experience more meaningful." Just entertaining the children is not enough, she says.

This year, proudly says the Queen, "the children held their first mini-summit", entitled Arab Children, capable of participation and giving. Eighty eight children from 18 countries held a meeting, following which they issued statement calling on Arab countries to give due consideration and care to children's issues and to pave the way for their future participation in shouldering their nation's responsibilities. They urged that they be given independence in taking decisions pertaining to their daily lives, families and studies.

The children, who arrived in Jordan on 28 June, had a one-week programme, hosted by Noor Al-Hussain Foundation during which they toured archaeological and touristic sites of the Kingdom, and visited a number of industrial and agricultural projects. They took part in recreational activities and visited parks and children's clubs. They were also hosted by Jordanian families and mingled with children of their own ages.



Arab children sing for Arab unity

In separate conversations with The Star, the children expressed their joy over what they described as "a very rewarding experience." They all exchanged addresses and promised one another to stay in contact.

The afternoon entertainment on Sunday at the Al-Nadwa palace garden which concluded their programme, included songs and dances by children from Syria, Egypt and Algeria. Children from the National Music Conservatory played music, and dabkeh was performed by the Haya Arts Centre group. Later all the children sang the song of the Congress, entitled "One Homeland."

They thanked Queen Noor for her support for the congress and each of the delegations presented Her Majesty with a gift in commemoration of their visit.

The conference was, according to Queen Noor, originally planned to start in Jordan with the idea of spreading to other Arab countries. Amman, being in the middle between East and West can be accessible to all, she says.

"However, we are willing to provide our ideas and experience to those who wish to pursue the goals of the conference in any form it should take" and in any other place, Queen Noor encourages similar activities that involve children saying that anyone can take part by giving ideas or promoting other activities. "Even within our smaller communities," she says, "Children need to be given more attention, to be told to look around them and see what the world looks like, and to be stimulated and encouraged to fulfill their

hopes, dreams and futures."

With more than 700 children having so far participated in previous gatherings, the Congress Committee, in an attempt to enhance the experience, has decided this year to set up an association of participants. The association, which is expected to hold its first meeting in 1990, will include members who have now grown into adulthood and have perhaps taken leading roles in their societies.

This experience, Her Majesty says, "Will enhance the value of the conference and give it a more tangible effect as these children who have maintained contacts from childhood through adulthood can now guide the future of their people and perhaps be able to strengthen relations between their respective countries."

Her Majesty Queen Noor



Saturday night's feature film, Bear Island

People & events

• Imad Badran, son of the former Prime Minister Moudar Badran, was married to Alla, daughter of the famous businessman man Abdel-Latif Mar'i, last Thursday at the InterContinental Hotel.

Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor attended the wedding. Also present were their Royal Highnesses Princess Basma, Princess Alla, Prince Ali bin Nayef and his wife Princess Wijdan, Prince Ra'd and Princess Majida, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, and his wife, former Prime Ministers Ahmad Ubeidat and his wife, and Bahjat Tahoun and his wife, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Qasem, Field Marshal Zaid Bin Shaker and his wife and Speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, Ahmed Al-Lawal and Akel Fayez, and friends and relatives of the two families.

Congratulations to Alla and Imad.

• Last week the children of the International Community School (ICS) enjoyed themselves on a sponsored obstacle walk. Now, lots of other children in Amman will have the chance to share the benefits of that walk which raised an impressive JD 1515 for charity. Funds from the walk were boosted by JD 208 raised at a Flea Market on the same day and by a further JD 490 donated by the following banks and companies — Grindlays, BBME, BCCI, Whinney Murray, Shell Chemical, Sumitomo, Marubeni and Fuad Katafaga.

The SOS Children's Village will now receive JD 1000, half of it to pay for the upkeep of one house of children for one year and half for other needs at the village. Four other institutions, the Cerebral Palsy Foundation, the Mental Health Society, the Holyland Institute for the Deaf and the Ashrafiah Orphanage will receive either JD 200 or necessary items to that value while the children of the government primary school next door to the ICS are due for a pleasant surprise in the form of JD 200 to be spent to improve their school in some way.

ICS headmaster Trevor Clare and all those associated with the charity walk are rather overwhelmed by their success and are now hoping that their annual International Food Fair which is planned for 14 October will produce equally good results.

• Our colleague Emmanuel Jarry resurfaced in Amman only to say goodbye, help his wife Nicole pack and take his daughter back to France with him, to be followed by Nicole next month after she finishes her work at the French Embassy. It turns out that Emmanuel is now working on the French desk of Reuters in Paris, while everyone had wondered what had happened to him. The best of luck to all the Jarrys. They met all their friends at a farewell reception given by French Commercial Counsellor Jean-Louis Fontenille at his lovely Jabel Amman apartment. French Ambassador Patrick Leclercq and Marie Alice attended, and so did Dr Ghassan Musallam, Hala Zureiqat, Dr Arwa Al-Amri, Laila Andoni, Dr Fawzi and Joanneh Zayadin, Abdul-Majid Ka'weh, Frank Braemer, Henri Desseeray, Subhi Uteiba, Matti and Camille Nahab, Jean-Michel de Tarragon, Mohammed Qatoush, Laila Kardos and many other friends.

• British Embassy's David and Caroline Whitbread gave a garden dinner for Egyptian Embassy Counsellor Hisham Bahr and Mirvet, who left Amman on 29 June. It was intimate and small, just a few friends, including Canadian Embassy's Mi-



Newlyweds Alla and Imad

chael and Zella Chesson, Italian Embassy's Guido and Katerina Carboni, Hungarian Charge D'Affaires Laszlo Nemere, whose wife Eva was not well and could not attend, Polish Charge D'Affaires Marian (George) Debrowski and Chinese Embassy First Secretary Shih Yun Chen. But best of all, the Whitbread's young son Richard was there, helping entertain and enjoying himself as well.



Dr. Mohammad Al-Hadid

• Vice President of the Jordanian Red Crescent Society, Dr. Mohammad Mutieq Al-Hadid, left Amman for Bonn Monday on a several-day official visit to West Germany.

During the visit, which came at the invitation of the German Red Cross Society, Dr. Al-Hadid is holding talks with German Red Cross officials on means of enhancing cooperation between the two societies on humanitarian and voluntary activities.

• A spate of farewell parties is normally a pleasant thing, but they are always sad occasions, as US Consul Don Minyard said of his own. He is leaving in a month, and his round of parties have started. His own big one included Kamel and Wadad Kawai, Tawfik and Abla Kawai, Jamal Lattouf, Dr. Maari and Zelnah Khoury, Bob and Ray Achson, Debra Sobak, Monseigneur Raouf Najjar, Sami Dams, Peter Enzlinger, Sami and Gretchen Welch, Yasser Al-Tal, whose wife Joanneh is away in the US, David and Lina McCree, also saying goodbye soon, Laila Murad, John and Dona Tarpey,

Denis Brown, and of course, a big group of US embassy staff including Evelyn Muna, Lella Zada, Nadida Tahami, Matt and Denise Tuelier, and lots more. As hard as it is to say goodbye to Don, we do wish him a fantastic new post, knowing he will never really go away, and we do hope he will be replaced by someone at least half as nice.

• Another farewell in June was Egyptian Counsellor Hisham Bahr and wife Mirvet, who gathered another big group, including Egyptian Ambassador Ihab Wahba and Ummia, Ambassador Hani Qatani, David and Caroline Whitbread, Adnan Gharalbeh and wife Randa Habib, Italian Embassy's Guido and Caterina Carboni, Greek Embassy's Kyriakos Maniatis, Michael Ryan, Dr. Abdul-Karim Miri, Azmi and Safin Al-Zorba and their daughter Dina, Aylotte Villmain, Mohammad and Zizi Shall, Soviet Embassy's Sergei Kirpichenko, who has not appeared recently, Canadian Embassy's Ron Sawyer, Abdulla Tabba', Canadian Embassy's Michael and Zella Chesson, Foreign Ministry's Atef and Conchita Halassa, transferring to Cairo soon, Naggi and Aida Ghatrifi, Czech Charge D'Affaires Emil Hrusacko, Turkish Embassy's Savit Yurdakul, Hungarian Charge Laszlo Nemere and Eva (there are whippers that they may be leaving soon, too), Hussein and Zella Rammal from the Lebanese Embassy, Yasser Al-Tal, Mohammad Al-Naqib, Chinese Embassy's Shih (Rabi) Yun Chen, Madhat Abdul-Aziz, Omar Fathi and all the other friends that the Bahr's have made and will never lose.

• Voice of America's Mohammad and Aida Ghoneim and their daughter Muna gave a farewell dinner for colleague Olga Mikhail, who will be transferred to VOA in Washington. We shall miss her and her bright smile, but we wish her all the best. A big group of journalists gathered to say goodbye, including Associated Press' Middle East Bureau Chief Nick Ludington and wife Cecelia, based in Cyprus, Abdullah Hassan, Jammeh Tawfik, Emil and Anoush Koro, James Abu Salem, Nick Roberts and visiting USA colleague from Tuna Apple Cooperman, Ahmed Al-Mazari, John and Janet Hamel, Nick Archer, Salameh Nigmat, Laila Andoni, Sa'sa Hamel, Adnan and Randa (Habib),

friends and colleagues.

• Mu'ta University President Dr. Ali Mahafda received a high medal from the French Minister of Education, bestowed upon him by French Ambassador Patrick Leclercq at a celebration held in the French residence. Naturally, Mrs. Mahafda and Mrs. Leclercq attended, as well as Minister of Higher Education Dr. Nassereddin Al-Aasad, Dr. Mohammad Hamdan, and a big group of Mu'ta university department heads including Dr. Fayez Zu'bi, Dr. and Mrs. Abdul-Karim Gharalbeh, Dr. Jamal and Mary Al-Sha'er, Dr. Carlos and Samira Dihmie, and a group of French embassy personnel, such as Military Attaché Colonel Jean-Benoit Marcy and Dominique, cultural Attaché Michel Seureau and Line, and from The Star, Francois Ducroix and Lella Deeb, Habroon, and as the ambassador said, Dr. Mahafda deserves the honour for his work in education and in promoting French-Jordanian cultural relations.

• A change in The Star's daily activities was brought about Saturday by Features Editor Heidi Taylor who surprised everybody with a delicious home-made cake, and a little party in observance of Canada's National Day.

The occasion was observed all day long as all staff members wore pins depicting Canada's flag, provided by Heidi as well.



The new director of the American Centre for Oriental Research is Bert DeVries, here with wife Sally

Photo by Diane Chillingwa

Excursions

The Friends have gone for a division of labour in July with trips in the first half of the month and lectures in the second half.

On Friday 8 July Dr. Thomas Weber, Director of the German Evangelical Institute for Archaeology will lead a tour to Umm Qais where he is currently undertaking excavation work on the subterranean mausoleum. The tour will also include a visit to the Ottoman village, basilica theatre, nymphaeum and monumental gate. Departure time is 8.30 am from the Amra Hotel. The trip will be via the Jordan Valley road and all participants must bring identification cards or passports.

And there will just be time to catch breath from that trip and a trip to Ain Ghazal and Wadi Shu'eb will be underway on Saturday 9 July. Emphasis will be on the Neolithic on this trip as the team working at Ain Ghazal are exploring the Yarmoukian Pottery Neolithic levels while Karen Wright of Yale University has been working in a pre-pottery Neolithic site in Wadi Shu'eb. Departure for this trip will be at 8.00 am from the Amra Hotel.

All those joining trips in summer are reminded that plenty of drinking water and suitable clothing such as sun hats, glasses etc. are a necessity for both health and comfort.

Lectures

Lectures for July also make a weekend double bill as Dr. Kenneth Russell, Professor of Anthropology at Weber State College, Ogden, Utah will be lecturing on Saturday 16 July at 7.00 pm at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre and on Sunday 17 July at 7.00 pm at ACCOR. His subjects will be "Of Bedouin and Bird Traps: Ethnobotany among the Bedouin of Petra" and "The Edge of Empire: Household Excavations at Petra and Archaeology" which will present the results of household excavations at Petra from 1974 to 1977.

A flop house perhaps like no other

By Neil Harris
Special to The Star

BAWITI, EGYPT — The coach finally slows down in a dusty main road bordered by rickety shops. Children play on the piles of litter and one little boy with a balloon wanders among the mules ambulating up the road with sacks of fruit. Further down, traders sit beside pyramids of oranges that will not be sold in a rush. This place is slow.

Out of the coach step a few people with tanned faces but no necks and legs. Weary from the bumpy, six-hour ride from Cairo, they grumpily let down their bags and inquire about the houses. One is by the waystop. They take a quick sniff, tempted more by the size than the decor.

Then someone mentions, as in Bawiti people always do, the

comfortable and thoroughly charming hostelry I'd ever stayed in. The description also fits the man who runs it, but first: the building.

Salah's Hotel is a couple of single-storey, badly whitewashed huts with mud-and-palm roofs that shuddered like a trampoline. The buildings were linked by a garden of stone seats and onion plants that were never quite in season. A hose weaving its way from goodness-knows-where was either on, or off, for hours. As a result, the garden was either soaked or parched.

Salah Sherif is a local fellow of about 50, with swarthy, mobile features and a family that knows its place. He drives a beaten-up Toyota pick-up, wears lace-up black shoes with his kattan, and, wherever possible, gets other people, mainly his guests, to do most of the work.

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Director General
Kamel El-Sherif

Managing Director
Saif El-Sherif

Responsible Editor-in-Chief
Osama El-Sherif

Advertising Director
Yousef Ammari

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Stop the camps' war

The fighting among rival Palestinian factions in West Beirut's refugee camps flared up again with the warning groups using all kinds of destructive weapons in their senseless attempt to control Bourj Al-Barajneh camp. The combatants resumed their fighting before letting the disillusioned Palestinian people and Arab masses forget the bloody battles which raged around the nearby Chatilla refugee camp, and caused heavy casualties among the civilian inhabitants of the area.

What is most regrettable about these events is that they are taking place when Palestinians in the occupied territories are putting up a heroic resistance against the atrocious forces of occupation and need every possible material and moral help from their brethren. Instead, some of these brethren have chosen to engage themselves in a meaningless conflict whose consequences are disastrous to all Palestinians, especially those who have been fighting against the Israeli occupation for eight successive months.

The warring Palestinian factions in West Beirut are dealing a severe moral blow to the Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip and rendering a great service to the Israeli enemy. They are undermining the just cause of the Palestinian people at all local, regional, and international levels.

The outside world, which has condemned Israel for its brutalities in handling the Palestinian uprising and hailed the courage and determination of the unarmed Palestinian youths and children, cannot be expected but to view the Beirut fighting as a blatant deviation from the course of true struggle. They cannot expect foreign governments and nations to continue to show understanding and sympathy towards the plight of Palestinians under Israeli occupation while seeing Palestinian armed groups waging such ruthless battles against one another.

Chatilla and Bourj Al-Barajneh are not occupied Palestinian territories which need to be liberated. Their control by this faction or that is not in the least worthy of this massive bloodshed. The so called war of camps is a flagrant betrayal of the Palestinian cause and constitutes an insult to the pan-Palestinian struggle against the common enemy. It should be brought to an immediate end through an effective common Arab action if the Palestinian "brothers" continue to ignore calls for self-restraint and reason and abandon their national responsibilities towards the real strugglers in the occupied land.

Another inhuman measure

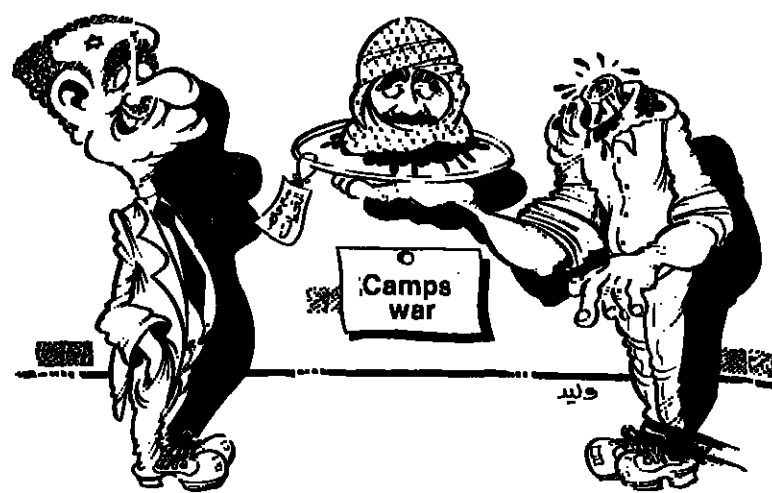
The latest Israeli decision to prevent Palestinian women and their children from entering the occupied territories if their husbands do not have family residence permits from the Israeli authorities is a clear violation of international laws, norms and conventions. It is a direct attempt to shake up the demographic setting in the occupied areas and a bold step on the road of mass transfer of populations.

The main victims of this inhuman Israeli measure are the hundreds of children whose fathers do not have these necessary papers. While their mothers can enter after striking out the names of their children from their own papers, they can't.

What Israel is trying to do at this critical juncture of the Palestinian uprising is to keep out as many Palestinians as possible from returning to their homeland. By striking at the core of the Palestinian family Israel hopes to weaken the national resistance and engage the Palestinians in personal and individual affairs, thus breaking the massive and united movement of occupation rejection.

While condemnation will not suffice in this case the Arab world, all concerned bodies including UNRWA and other United Nations agencies are required to make a determined action in refusing this latest measure. This Israeli crime cannot but be compared to the bloody crimes which the Zionist state has already committed inside the occupied territories.

While Jordan has said it will do its best to counter this measure, world bodies must answer to their moral obligations in putting an end to Israel's arrogance and racial attitudes. Its disregard of all laws and norms must not be allowed to continue because the price, which the Palestinians are paying today is too much to ignore by any self-respecting nation.



'Why Israel expelled me'

Editor's note: Following is Mubarak Awad's 27 June Washington Post editorial, "Why Israel expelled me".

I BELIEVE that Israel has expelled me from Jerusalem, my birthplace, not because I am an advocate of resistance through nonviolent means and civil disobedience, and not because I allegedly played a key role in the seven-month old Palestinian uprising or "Intifadah," as it is known in Arabic. Rather, Israel has expelled me because I am an advocate and a believer in the need for Israel to coexist in peace alongside a Palestinian state. Israel finds me a threat because it is afraid to give peace a chance.

The uprising in the occupied territories has confronted Israel with unprecedented challenges the most important of which is the beginning of the end of its occupation of the Arab land. For years Israelis from all walks of life and of diverse political persuasions have talked about their yearning for peace with their Arab adversaries. Those same Israelis were willing to make few or no sacrifices to achieve that peace. At the most they were willing to return portions of the Arab land. However, the notion of recognizing Palestinian national rights or the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people was always viewed as an unacceptable option.

Until the popular uprising in the occupied territories, Israel had the power to impose its wishes and the ability to persuade the US government to go along with it. The uprising has signalled to the Israelis more than anyone else that they could not hold on to the occupied territories forever, and that they would have to compromise and live in peace with the Palestinian people.

The uprising has set in motion an irreversible process. The Palestinians under occupation, for the first time in my lifetime, have been able to achieve a victory not so much over the Israelis but rather over fear. This is why Israel's policy of killing, beating, imprisoning and breaking the bones of Palestinians has had no effect except to strengthen their determination to continue the uprising.

The uprising has revealed to the Palestinians that the Israelis are both strong and weak — just like all of us. Years of occupation have taught the Palestinians the strength and weaknesses of Israel. More importantly, they have taught the Palestinians how to deal with the Israelis.

The uprising is being fought in the streets, villages and towns of the occupied territories, giving the Palestinians the advantage of fighting on home turf. The uprising is not being fought in Jewish towns, neighbourhoods or even settlements.



Mubarak Awad

The taste of victory and the feeling of liberation recur every time a street, neighbourhood, or town is decked with Palestinian flags and devoid of Israeli soldiers. Although often liberation lasts only a short time the taste of freedom lingers and intensifies the desire to make it permanent.

The support that I have received from the US Secretary of State and the American Ambassador to Tel Aviv over Israel's decision to deport me, has enraged the Israelis, why? Because I am dedicated to the search for a non-violent, peacefully negotiated solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, a position the US government has advocated for years. The treatment that I have received from Israel is indicative that the Israelis talk about peace, but the only peace that they want is the one that they dictate, and I would dare say, one that will deny the Palestinians their right to self-determination.

I am adamant in my plea for the Israelis not to fear peace. The Palestinians are ready and want peace. Notwithstanding, genuine peace cannot be dictated by either party. It has to be negotiated in good faith and with a good will and a sincere desire to coexist side by side on an equal footing.

The writer, a Palestinian American scholar who has advocated civil disobedience against Israeli rule in the occupied territories, was deported by the Israeli authorities last month.

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Letters to the Editor, with the writer's full name and address, should be sent to: The Editor, The Jerusalem Star, P.O. Box 591, Amman Jordan. Letters may be edited for reasons of clarity and/or space. Writers' names and/or addresses can be withheld upon request.

Streets of death

In 24 hours a nine-month-old baby died of a suffocation after swallowing a screw, a 10-year-old boy drowned in a sewerage reservoir, and a nine-year-old girl was run down and killed by a car. A Public Security report showed that, one day before, a child died of his injuries after he was hit by a truck. The five-year-old boy was running after a ball and did not see the truck. Not one week would pass without my eyes catching a news item announcing the death or injury of a child. The real and hidden cause of all these deaths is, sadly, the negligence of bereaved parents. But it is also not a simple.

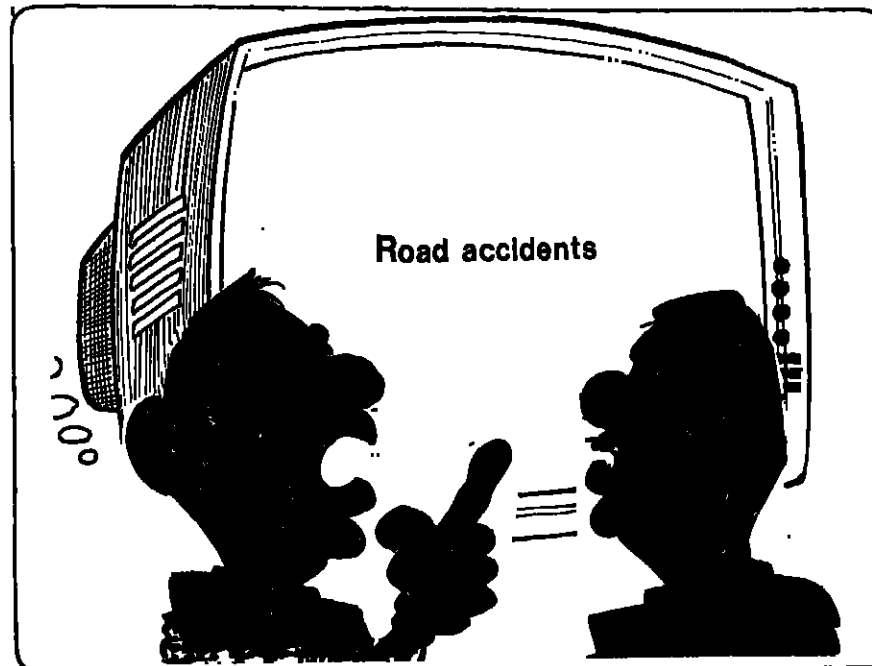
I am particularly alarmed by this phenomenon because it is on the increase. More children are getting killed on the roads — not all because of reckless drivers, but because many of our cities' streets are also the playgrounds of our kids. Drive your car through the narrow streets of Amman's eastern suburbs, close to schools and in the winding alleys of refugee camps, and you will see children jumping in front of your car as they run after a stray ball. You will see unattended children of all ages crossing the busy streets and playing in dangerous areas. You will see for yourself how easy it is for some of these children to get injured and die tragically.

The same observation is always valid. Rarely would one see an elderly person watching over or supervising the children. The parents are unaware of their children's whereabouts most of the time. They know that their sons and daughters are with the neighbours' sons and daughters, as if this was enough to make them feel secure. Most of the time the parents are the last to know of their children's involvement in an accident.

What worries me is that there doesn't seem to be any indication of a reversal in this trend: parents neglecting to oversee their children's safety and children congregating in hazardous areas to play. When asked about the reason for not



Memorandum
By
Osama El-Sherif



playing in the school playgrounds, a 15-year-old boy told me that first, his school forbids the use of its playgrounds after classes, second, even though some children do get into the playgrounds in the afternoon, it is not wise to do the same. And third, to be away from one's house is more risky because there is always the possibility of being dragged into street fights and gang wars.

Most schools have no playgrounds whatsoever. Most neighbourhoods have no public parks or public playgrounds. Most parks are more dangerous to a child than the streets. There are no at-

tempts to address the problem of children after school; no seriousness on any one's part to talk to parents in crowded residential areas, to guide them and explain to them the risks of leaving their children at the mercy of the streets. And as long as children continue to roam the streets because there are no clubs, no social centres, and no public parks to keep them in, the danger of reading more obituaries and news items about children who were hit by a car or drowned in an open sewerage reservoir will continue to shock us.

Americans devise a new urban style

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Star Washington Correspondent

THE City of Florence in Italy is one of character and style. Like many other old cities of Europe and Asia it evolved its nature slowly, over hundreds of years. No one planned it. It just happened.

That's not the way cities are developing in the United States of America these days. Since World War II the United States has continued to grow. While its birthrate has declined, as the birth rate has in almost all Western countries, it remains a country of immigration. The wreckage of the earth, economically and politically, still yearns to come to the United States. And there continues a movement from country-side to town and within towns, and from inner-city to suburbs and beyond, into what are sometimes called ex-urban areas.

In many ways these new ex-urban areas have proved satisfactory. Not only residences but jobs — offices and manufacturing — too have moved out because they found the inner city crowded and expensive.

So now many are out. In the case of Washington one can identify seven, perhaps nine, such centres, most of them growing rapidly. Their virtue is that many people can forget all about the torture of commuting, dragging in and out of town through their jobs by car. Instead the new centres are in many cases, close enough to their jobs. And the new offices make provision, underground or above ground, in spiral parking lots, for those who do drive. Many ex-urbanites never feel the urge to go "downtown".

The economics of these new suburbs, or new towns if you like, is concentrated. Homes and work-places are close together. While homes tend to be single-family houses with small gardens rather than the generally despised high-rise apartment houses that have multiplied in



View from the US

the old town, it's the offices that tend to be in high rises.

One complaint about the new towns that have grown up since World War II is that they are usually not on the metro network which was planned before serious. People complain that new towns around Washington, such as Tysons, are dull, that they have no centre, no main street no sense of community, no distractions and, most seriously, no cultural life.

This new town, it is said, is "all work and no play," good from an economical point of view, but no place to live in. Where, they say, are the concerts and theatres, the museums, the libraries, the hotels, the restaurants, the swimming pools and the amphitheatres? "Alas," they say, "this place has no soul."

And the planners have done a double take and projected extensions to the new towns to meet this most meaningful objection. The extension is called "Galleria," a combination of recreational and cultural and also economic attractions, so extensive that they may, as in the case of "Tysons Two," form the hub of an entirely new town.

In the Washington area this kind of thing won't be really before the 1990's. But in some places, such as Phoenix and Houston, they are already in existence and working.

As quoted in the Washington Post E. Wayne Angle, project director for Tysons two, observes that the new centre will have interconnected two hotels, ten 14-17-storey office buildings, and 270 apartments, with free parking garages instead of parking lots; also tree-lined blocks, plazas, jogging tracks etc.

The planners for Tysons two are going into exquisite detail on such problems as which brand of grass to use in the plazas. They have ordered 300 20-foot-tall pin oaks to line the boulevard that leads to the Galleria and connects all parts not accessible through the marble halls.

The boulevards light standards will have snap-down devices from which full-blown American flags can be flown. And Mr Angle asks: "Don't you think all this will give people a sense of being in a centre, in a community?"

Part of the Galleria outside Houston is already an ice-rink open 24-hours a day. Some people come at 5:30 in the morning, before they go to work.

At Phoenix extraordinarily ambitious plans call for relating the Galleria centre to 15 urban "villages" which will, according to the plan, grow into towns of up to 100,000 citizens each. In this agglomeration residents will find churches, universities, courthouses, libraries, parks, hospitals, and other attractions on a scale that will overshadow the original Phoenix.

Mayor Goodard of Phoenix earmarks one per cent of the Phoenix building budget for the arts. Indeed the entire trend, the new ex-urban suburban towns, are illustrations of any were needed of the aphorism that "man does not live by bread alone."

View
point

By: Ya'coub Ahmad

Justice reversed

THE TRIAL of 20 residents of the Bitra village by an Israeli military court is a striking example of how justice in Israel can be reversed, manipulated and twisted to suit the illegal interests of the Jewish settlers and the occupation forces. Under normal circumstances those who should be put on trial are the gang of settlers who provoked the incident and opened fire at random, killing a Jewish girl, an Arab villager and seriously wounding another.

About two months ago the drama at Bitra assumed tragic dimensions when the village was placed under a tight military siege and 13 of its houses were demolished. Settlers from the nearby colony of Allen Moreh wasted no time in launching malicious attacks on Bitra's residents and destroying their property. The Israeli government acted in a similar manner. Some cabinet members, including the Justice Minister, went as far as demanding the elimination of the village from the face of the earth.

While self-defence is recognized world-wide as a legitimate act, such right is not applicable to living under Israeli occupation. What a few residents of Bitra did was an attempt to defend themselves and their children against an unprovoked assault by the gang of settlers. The more astonishing aspect, as investigations revealed later, was that the Jewish girl died of a bullet shot by an Israeli guard.

The Bitra incident and the tragic consequences which followed are now part of the Palestinian annals which, if put together, can point to another holocaust. From the massacre of the Arab villagers of Dir Yassin in 1948 to the brutality at Bitra are 40 years fraught with Israeli excesses constituting a history of shame obscuring that of Nazi Germany.

The question is: Having witnessed the disastrous end of Nazism, how can Israeli extremists think of a different fate for themselves and their state? If the Palestinian uprising has not awakened them to the fact that tyranny, oppression, and military occupation are no substitute for genuine peace and that continued denial of another people's legitimate rights is an act against the tide of history, nothing else will.

Once again, the Israeli extremists are putting the historical Jewish trend of "self-destruction" to a real test.

In the Bitra drama, justice can be reversed and the victim presented as the culprit. The whole affair, however, has developed into another Israeli force. In the end, those who laugh last laugh long.

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Palestinians in the occupied lands observed a PLO-ordered general strike Tuesday while underground leaders of the uprising issued a leaflet urging Arabs to widen acts of civil disobedience against Israeli rule.

Israeli troops, meanwhile, shot and wounded a 17-year-old Arab in the chest during a clash with stone-throwing youths in the West Bank city of Nablus, said an official at the city's Al-Itihad Hospital.

An army spokesman said the soldiers opened fire after a group of youths hurled rocks at them from a rooftop in the city's Arab Bazaar early Tuesday. The hospital official identified the youth as Mazen Kilani.

Also Tuesday, the army demolished two homes belonging to Arabs suspected of staging firebomb attacks in the biblical West Bank city of Bethlehem, the military command said. "We shall reach anyone, every place where a firebomb is thrown intending to kill everyone here," Brig. Gen. Gabi Ofir, a West Bank commander, told Israeli army radio.

Several PLO flags were hung on electricity poles in the Arab East Jerusalem, and police fired rubber bullets to disperse stone-throwing school students in the Jabel Mukaber neighbourhood.

However, some 800 Arab schools in the West Bank were also shut Tuesday as part of a three-day closure ordered by the army on Monday saying it was an attempt to prevent further violence.

The school closure also came in response to instructions by uprising leaders to rename "all institutions and schools not bearing Palestinian names" on Tuesday.

In the seaside Gaza Strip, a total strike was reported. An Arab reporter in Gaza said he saw soldiers trying to order workers to board buses to Israel in the Jebel refugee camp, but the men refused. Jebel is home to about 60,000 Palestinians.

In the meantime, a new leaflet distributed Tuesday urged Arabs to stage more daylong general strikes throughout July to honour the seven-month anniversary of the rebellion.

Hundreds of Arab students pelted soldiers with rocks and blocked a main road Monday in Bethlehem in response for a three-day closure order on all West Bank schools.

It also condemned a series of recent meetings between Palestinians and Israel's Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin. The meetings have been viewed as an attempt by Israel to break the uprising by forming an alternative leadership. Rabin has refused to disclose the names of the Arabs he met with fearing their lives would be threatened.

The leaflet indirectly criticized Syria for backing PLO rebels in Beirut, for betting the organization's mainstream Fatah movement for control of the city's refugee camp.

Troops in this biblical town fired tear-gas and dozens of students were overcome by the gas, hospital officials said.

Riot police fired tear-gas and rubber bullets Sunday to disperse hundreds of stone-throwing Palestinians enraged by an Israeli archaeological dig near one of Islam's holiest sites housing Jerusalem's two main mosques. White clouds of tear-gas hung over the biblical



Israeli soldier guards the destructive acts of excavation in East Jerusalem Via Dolorosa

Jerusalemmites support Al-Aqsa

Via Dolorosa and other parts of Jerusalem walled Old City as the battle raged for about two hours.

At least 15 Palestinians were injured, including eight by tear-gas, five by beatings, and two by rubber bullets, said officials at Jerusalem's Mukassad hospital. Several police officers were hit by rocks, police officials said.

Police said seven Arabs were arrested, and authorities closed most schools in Arab East Jerusalem after the riot.

The protests began after Israel's Religious Affairs Ministry launched a dig Sunday to open up an ancient underground staircase near the holy shrines, a site sacred to Muslims, the Temple Mount, known in Arabic

as al-Haram Esh-Sharif or the Noble Enclosure, houses the Dome of the Rock and Al-Aqsa Mosque.

A crowd gathered, and Muslim religious leaders using mosque loudspeakers, called on Arabs to rush to the defence of the holy shrines, saying that they feared the Israelis would dig a passage to the mosques.

Massive police reinforcements were rushed to the Old City, and its gates and the major streets leading to it were blocked by the riot police.

Dozens of Palestinian youths, some of them masked, dashed from behind street corners to throw rocks. Young women were also seen hurling stones at the police, who gave chase while fir-

ing rubber bullets and tear-gas. An Arab girl, about six years old, was seen with her flower-print dress covered with blood. Witnesses said she was hit with a rubber bullet.

The narrow streets in the Muslim quarter were smoky with tear-gas and littered with stones, chunks of concrete, and small and spent tear-gas grenades. A tyre burned in one alley, and several tourists seemed confused as they were ordered by police to leave.

The riot was one of the most widespread and violent in East Jerusalem since the Palestinian uprising started nearly seven months ago. At least 215 Palestinians have died in the uprising. The protests also spread to Arab

Stones defy bullets in the Via Dolorosa

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AFP) — Palestinian students transmitted these words all over Jerusalem: "There are extremist Jews willing to destroy Al-Aqsa Mosque", and rushed toward Via Dolorosa in response to the Muslim Ulema's appeal.

Observers have pointed out that any incident in Jerusalem, however insignificant it is, can fan the fires owing to the special sensitivity of the issue as the religious and national considerations mingle and go beyond the holy shrines.

Though the army blocked the passageways in Jerusalem, students succeeded in entering the sacred precincts of Al-Aqsa and Omar Mosques to defend them. In the meantime internecine clashes broke out in the neighbouring alleys of the Via Dolorosa.

Israeli soldiers threw tear-gas canisters several times inside the houses in order to force stone-throwing youths to leave.

Incidents started around 7:30 a.m. local time when a group of Israeli excavation employees, working for the Israeli Religious Af-

fairs Ministry dug a hole to level the earth under a stairway leading to a tunnel under Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Confrontations began at around 8:30 a.m., between hundreds of Palestinian youths who hurled stones, and Israeli policemen and soldiers who responded with tear-gas grenades, rubber bullets, and beatings.

Palestinian witnesses said that the Waqf's Director hurried to the site and protested, and had been later quoted as saying "Israeli officers have beaten and pushed me severely."

However, a rumour spread to the effect that the Waqf's Director had been shot in the belly, which inflamed the Palestinian people's anger. Minutes later Palestinian youths took positions on the house-roofs and threw stones at the excavation employees and expelled them from the site. Occupation troops intervened, and the most severe clashes since the outbreak of the uprising erupted.

The Waqf's Director told AFP that the Israeli extremists were willing to destroy the vault of Al-Aqsa Mosque in order to make it collapse and then to destroy the buildings around it.

An Israeli archaeologist said, scornfully: "The Muslims rage has reached the utmost, to the limit that forbids any excavation activities in the walled city. Your Finster, spokesman of the Israeli Religious Affairs Ministry, claimed that the Islamic Waqf's Department had been notified and that they had not expected such a reaction. However the Islamic Waqf's Department denied that and said that the Israelis had attempted to do the excavation by force."

In the meantime a Palestinian lady threw a big stone into the hole while crying at the Israeli soldiers. "If you want peace, close this hole and respect the holy shrines," she then encircled her and pushed her violently out of the place.

Meanwhile a group of tourists, shedding tears passed, and a Palestinian store-owner presented them with some onions while saying, "Souvenirs of the uprising."

East Jerusalem, where police reported several stoning incidents

Anwar Khatib, deputy head of the Muslim Supreme Council which administers the sites, said Muslim religious officials were aware of plans for the dig, but opposed the operation. "All the time we told them we were against it," Khatib told the Associated Press. "It (the dig) is at the main entrance to the mosque and will prevent Muslims from reaching them."

Earlier in the week Israeli troops clashed with Arab youths in at least seven towns and refugee camps in the occupied territories Saturday, and a 17-year-old Palestinian was reported shot in the head and killed.

On the other hand Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who returned Friday from a US trip said Saturday that the nearly seven-month Palestinian uprising was not helping Israel's image in the United States. "The phenomenon of confrontation between civilians, including women and children, and the uniformed forces of Israel did not bring real advantages to Israel, to put it mildly," he said on Israeli radio.

On Friday, a Palestinian woman died of gunshot wounds to the head sustained during clashes with troops May 18, said officials at Jerusalem's Mukassad Hospital.

Releasing new figures on incidents of unrest inside Israel, police commissioner David Krauss said Arab nationalists were responsible for 114 out of 210 forest and pasture arson. Krauss said more than 1,000 protests broke out inside Israel in the last three months, including 730 demonstrations in the Jerusalem area and 51 firebomb attacks.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, announced the nearly seven-month-old Arab uprising in the occupied territories had cost the defence Ministry \$162 million and Israel's economy was in danger if the rebellion continued, Israeli radio said.

In another comment on the uprising, Benjamin Netanyahu, a former UN ambassador and top candidate in the November election, said Friday that the army must deport hundreds of Arab activists and shoot rioters to crush the Arab uprising.

"Only a harsh crackdown can restore Israel's deterrence," said Netanyahu who might be named foreign minister if his Harut Party, part of the right-wing Likud Bloc, wins the election.

Meanwhile, about 50 Israeli writers and artists, including Arab Israeli citizens, staged a demonstration near the Ketzio military prison in southern Israel, calling for the release of all Arabs detained without trial. Israeli officials said about 2,500 Palestinians are being held without charges in connection with the uprising, and many of these are held in the Negev desert prison.

In another development, about 20 army reserve officers and soldiers who recently served in the occupied territories met Sunday Israeli President Chaim Herzog and expressed concern about what they described as a process of brutalization among the troops. Israeli media said, "We wanted to let the president know about the deterioration of agricultural production, is capability in the army," Shimon Lerner, a major in the reserves, said on Israeli television.

7 JUNE 1988

Dovish pleas from an ex-hawk

Israel's former chief of military intelligence, General Yehoshafat Harkabi, has caused a stir in Israel with his outspoken views in favour of a Palestinian settlement. Now he has brought his argument to the rest of the world in a book published in London.

By Sajid Rizvi
Special to The Star

LONDON — General Yehoshafat Harkabi is not the best loved man in Israel, but years of loyal service as the head of military intelligence and an impressive track record of scholarship and research, plus his advanced years, give him an unusual kudos.

He can open wounds, and shut critics up, like almost no one else can in Israel. In his latest book, for example, the 67-year-old retired master spy turned academic exhorts his compatriots to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) gave up the West Bank and Gaza Strip and abandon sole-ownership claims to Jerusalem and generally get their act together. Do it all, he says, before it is too late.

"I do believe that one day there would be a Palestinian state," he said in an interview during the launching of his book, "Israel's Fateful Decisions," by London publishers I.B. Tauris. "We have reached a point of no return. Both sides should understand that without a solution the future will be grim."

In the book, he writes that "the path (Israel) chooses will not just affect the tenor of the nation's life but determine whether it can continue to exist... Many of the disasters of recent years such as the Lebanon War, Israel's economic crisis, the increasingly degenerate stance of Israeli civil and political life, and above all the attempt to annex the occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, stem, I believe, from a failure to view the country's situation correctly."

General Harkabi, it must be said, needs to be understood. He is not driven to peacemaking by a change of heart after his years spent as the head of a military intelligence in constant battle with the Palestinian resistance. He best describes himself as a "dovish hawk," someone given to straight thinking by the changing reality of Israel.

The Palestinian uprising, he said in the interview, did not come to him as a surprise. If it stops now there will always be something else. But, he warns, the demographic content of Israel is changing rapidly, as is the character of the conflict. From an Arab-Israeli conflict, he says, it has become a war between the communities, Arab and Jew. The developing "Belfazization" - similar in his view to the Northern Ireland divisions between Protestants and Catholics - is far more dangerous than anything which preceded it.

"It is no secret that the crude balance of forces between Israel and the Arabs is evolving in the Arabs' favour," he writes in the book, which was first published in Hebrew as "Hachraot Goralot." "Even if today Israel is still stronger than the Arab armies, the Arabs' ability to absorb losses is ultimately likely to reverse the balance of forces, he asserts.

Were the Arabs of the West Bank to somehow disappear, Israel could annex the West Bank with equanimity, he writes. But the Arab population will not only resist absorption, it will continue to grow in number.

Estimates based on current trends indicate that by the year 2015, the Arab and Jewish populations will be equal, and thereafter the ratio between them will continue to change to the disadvantage of the Jews. "Ultimately demography may have a greater influence on the future of the Arab-Israeli conflict than any other factor." The only way Israel could maintain the Jewish character of Israel will be to resort to even more repressive measures, he warns.

Whether that "iron fist" policy will work is brought into serious question by the experience of the uprising which began last December. "Those Israelis who trumpet the great bravery that Irgun and others displayed during their comparatively brief fight against the British mandate should remember that in numerical and relative terms their sacrifices were infinitesimal when compared to the lengthy car-

van of Palestinian martyrs who have given their lives in their national struggle."

Contrary to some analyses abroad which attributed the uprising to a new leadership of an anti-PLO and distinctly Islamic leadership in the occupied territories, Harkabi believes that the Palestinians remain strongly behind the PLO leadership in exile, a fact which necessitates a dialogue between Israel and the organization.

"Even if they don't like the PLO they have to negotiate with it, simply because the Palestinians say the PLO represents them," he said. "Israel cannot appoint a Palestinian representative. There is no possibility of settling the Arab-Israeli conflict without the Palestinians. So criminalizing the PLO and describing it as a terrorist organization and so on is wrong, because it criminalizes the Palestinians."

In the book he warns that "the more vehement Israel's rejection of the PLO, the more painful will Israel retreat from that position be."

Harkabi is currently involved with research at the Brookings Institution in Washington, where he spends part of his time not taken up with teaching international relations at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. In the book, he attempts to persuade his Israeli readership on several issues considered anything from controversial to taboo. For example, he asserts that "Anyone who believes that only Jewish aspirations focus on Jerusalem 'is living in a dream world.'" — It negotiations do not start soon there will be a general hardening of Arab positions. The inclination within the PLO to reach an agreement will wane. — Continuation of the conflict will lead to extremist Jewish nationalism, increased global criticism of Israel and greater pressures on Jewish people everywhere. — The longer the conflict remains unresolved, the more the conditions that Israel can obtain will worsen. — "A Jewish state that is 40 per cent or more Arab, and in which the relative proportion of Arabs is on the rise, will be an unstable country, a Belfaz on a large scale, and perhaps even a new but different version of Lebanon."

Sajid Rizvi is the Managing Editor of Academic File.

A war on Afghan agriculture

The Soviet invasion in 1979, and the resulting war, decimated the agricultural sector in Afghanistan. Restoring farmland and farm production to previous levels will take many years and involve billions of dollars' worth of international aid.

By Neil Harris
Special to The Star

LONDON — The legacy of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is emerging. Two agricultural specialists who oversaw the most extensive survey of Afghan farming ever made say they have clear evidence of a systematic destruction of the country's food production.

In a report sponsored by the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan, an apparent decimation of Afghan farmlands, but the means of agricultural production, is catalogued in detail. The report was written by Professor Azam Gul, the head of the agronomy department at the University of

Kabul until he left the country in 1982, and Tom Morrison, a British agriculturalist with the consultancy group AgriSystems. "The destruction was not the random by-product of war," they write, "but a systematic programme of laying waste agricultural production."

All wars wreck land, crops and wealth, but Afghanistan was hardly a wealthy place when the turmoil began nine years ago. Virtually everyone lived off the land, and those few who did not, mostly owned stretches of it. Yet little more than a tenth of that was cultivable, and parts of that were irrigated poorly. Wheat, maize, barley and rice flourished, but what little industry Afghanistan had before the inva-

sion was linked to, and dependent on, food production.

The Swedish committee's report tells its own tale of a ravaged economy. Since 1979, food production is down more than half; a third of all farms has been abandoned; of those still tilled, the cultivated area is down by a third. Livestock has been slaughtered in thousands; where there were 10 oxen or goats or horses, there are now only five. Many farmers can't get fertilizers; almost none can get certified seed, which has caused what the authors call "genetic decline" in the quality of crops.

And so it goes on. How can Afghanistan repair its economy? Continued on p. 20

Palestine Briefs



No more schools for three days

A three-day closure of schools

• The so-called civil administration in the West Bank has ordered a three-day closure of all West Bank schools effective Tuesday on the eve of a general strike called for in leaflet No. 20 of the "Unified National Leadership of the Uprising." The leaflet calls for a day-long boycott of the civil administration, and urges that nationalist names be given to Arab schools and institutions.

Palestinians appear before court

• Military court in Nablus has started prosecuting 20 persons from Beit. Charges against them included inciting to kill, taking part in demonstrations, beating the settlers, and snatching the personal weapon of a Jewish guard. It is expected that the military court will issue judgements of imprisonment ranging from one to seven years.

Popular committees taboo

• Israeli Southern Region Commander Yitzhak Mordechai has stressed that Israel considers the local popular committees in Gaza as "illegal" and stages a war against them. Mordechai warned against using firearms by the Palestinians in Gaza and added that he is willing to release scores of the detainees.

Condemnation is not enough

• Raef Najem, member of the Royal Commission on Jerusalem Affairs and member of the Restoration Commission of Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock, said that mere condemnation of Israel's acts in Judaizing East Jerusalem is of no avail against the aggressors and the only way to stop their acts is through resistance. Meanwhile Palestinians have succeeded in blocking excavations Sunday (See page 18).

Palestinian inter-fighting discussed

• Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat Sunday arrived in Libya to discuss the fighting between rival Palestinian factions in Beirut, which he charged was part of an "American plot." The official Libyan News Agency JANA reported Monday. No details of the talks were disclosed, but a separate dispatch said Arafat "paid tribute to the great effort exerted by Qadhafi to halt the fighting in the Palestinian camps." These efforts have had a great effect to stop the infighting among the brothers in the Palestinian camps," Arafat was quoted as telling JANA. "Such efforts are appreciated by the Palestinian people and revolution."

Jews shun Israel

• About 1,470 Jews left the Soviet Union last month, more than in any single month since 1980. Only 127 travelled on to Israel. "The United States remains committed to the principle of freedom of choice with regard to the destination of Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union," President Regan wrote in a letter to Israeli Foreign Minister reaffirming American opposition to Israel's recent decision to force emigrating Soviet Jews to come to Israel.

Removing Palestinians

• General Rabb'am Z'elvi and colleagues in the "State" extremist movement have promulgated their platform for the coming Knesset. The platform points out that the land of Israel is for the Israelis and peace with the Arab countries can be achieved through transferring the Palestinians to the Arab countries and leaving the Israelis in Israel.

Every Week



By Dr. Nabil El-Sharif

The vicious circle

IT IS no secret that Mubarak Awad, the Palestinian advocate of non-violence, is viewed with skepticism, fear and mistrust by Arabs and Israelis alike. Israel could not tolerate his existence in the land of his forefathers, and expelled him in spite of US "objections." And many Arabs come close to calling him a traitor and accusing him of selling out the cause.

It will take years of a dedicated process of re-education to restore some faith in Awad's methods and to show respect for the man and his ideas in the Arab world.

But the question that must have puzzled many observers, is this: If Awad is not accepted or respected in the Arab world, why doesn't Israel accept him and bestow respect and recognition upon him? Mubarak Awad himself answered this question in a recent article in "The Washington Post" where he says: "I believe Israel has expelled me from Jerusalem, my birth-place, not because I am an advocate of resistance through non-violent means and civil disobedience, and not because I allegedly played a key-role in the uprising. Rather, Israel has expelled me because I am an advocate and a believer in the need for Israel to co-exist in peace alongside a Palestinian state. Israel finds me a threat because it is afraid to give peace a chance."

Israel, in other words, is not afraid that Mubarak Awad's method may catch up with the Arab population and cause more headaches for its military establishment, but it is more afraid that Awad is going to be recognized within the Jewish community as a credible Arab voice that stands for peace, mutual respect, and co-existence.

Israeli leaders are in to the habit of lamenting the fact that there are no Palestinian leaders with whom they can establish channels of communication. They forget, of course, that the Palestinians and all Arab countries have agreed that the PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. And even when a credible and promising spokesman like Awad emerges, the Israelis are quick to silence him and continue their lamentation over the alleged lack of Palestinian leadership. But if Israel continues to operate within this vicious circle it is only going to bring more unrest and instability upon itself and upon the people of this war-torn Middle East.

Seeking harmony in Sudan

By Salah Hassan Ahmed
Special to The Star

LONDON — There was, until recently, a sense of 'déjà vu' on the Sudanese political stage. The all-too-familiar ranging among the parties, which in the past totally eclipsed the country's priorities, alienated the people and led to two military coups in 1958 and 1989, was once more the order of the day.

But the move toward national reconciliation promises to change that perspective. In what may justifiably be seen as a 'tour de force,' Prime Minister Sadiq Al Mahdi resigned to make way for a national reconciliation government comprising all parties, including the opposition National Islamic Front. It was a departure from the old cabinet which was an uneasy alliance between his Umma Party and the Unionist Democratic Party.

Conciliation has not been easy. Before the new government materialized in May, agreement had to be reached on a new political charter to confront the immediate stumbling-blocks, particularly the question of Sharf'a or Islamic laws.

Sharf'a was imposed by the deposed President Jaafar Al Nimeiri in September 1983 and came to be known as the "September Laws." A political gambit that was practically the president's life-supporting machine, Sharf'a was a dramatic turning-point in Sudan's history since independence in 1958.

Nimeiri was ousted in April 1985, but not because the machine was switched off. In a country like Sudan, where for the majority of the population, Islam is ethos and ethos is Islam, you cannot simply switch Sharf'a off.

The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), at the centre of the anti-Sharf'a protests in the largely animist/Christian south and led by Colonel John Garang, refused to put away the guns it had drawn in fighting Nimeiri.

This posed a dilemma for the Oxford-educated Sadiq Al Mahdi. Although a religious man himself, Al Mahdi seemed prepared to abolish the September Laws if that would halt the civil war, reportedly costing the country \$1 million a day. But his coalition partners, the Unionist Democrats, refused to sanction a repeal of the laws. The op-

The Sudanese conciliation has brought together opposing groups in a government headed by Prime Minister Sadiq Al Mahdi. It is hoped that the conciliation will lead toward an end of the civil war in the south, but serious problems remain...



Ahmed Al Mirghani

position Islamic National Front pledged 'combat' against any one rescinding Sharf'a.



Sadiq Al-Mahdi

Meanwhile, the country's chronic mix of social and economic problems was getting worse. In desperation, Al Mahdi sought a mandate from the Constituent Assembly to form a new government. But the knives were out for him; his own partners threatened to vote against him. So he offered to resign and make way for a national conciliation government to perform under a new national charter.

The charter stipulated the replacement of Sharf'a and custom which cater for Muslims and non-Muslims alike in other words a disguised abolition of Sharf'a. Conciliation and success of a new government depended almost solely upon the acceptance or rejection of the new basis by the Islamic National Front. With the sharing of power, too good to miss, it accepted the charter.

However, its condition in joining was that the Communist Party should be excluded. The latter — with only two MPs — was only too pleased to play a much larger role in the opposition than was justified by its size. The Islamic Front also wanted the so-called alternative laws to be written down and enforced within two months of the swearing-in of the conciliation government.

The charter, ratified by the Constituent Assembly on 19 May — four days after the new government was sworn in — is provisional but it will lay the groundwork for a constitutional conference to be held at a later date. It includes provisions that — Religious freedom is granted to every individual; — The economic policy is designed according to Islamic teachings and the Islamic banking system is to be reviewed and reshaped; — Zakat — or Islamic taxation system — is to be separated from the state taxation system.

The charter stops short of abolishing Zakat as a law of the land. "The national wealth is to be equally distributed among the regions of the country. A code of practice is to ensure that the parties' political activities stay within the constitutional limits; and — Equal opportunity of employment is a basic right for every individual.

Once the charter was approved, ministerial portfolios were distributed among the parties pro rata, i.e. one portfolio for every 10 members in parliament. The Umma Party's share included the premiership (Sadiq Al Mahdi) and 10 ministries, most important of those being defence.

Alyaba James Saror, leader of the African Sudanese Bloc, who had challenged Al Mahdi's candidacy to the premiership but lost in a parliamentary vote.

went on to become the leader of the opposition. The Unionist Democratic Party's leader, Ahmed Al Mirghani, was awarded the presidency of the State Supreme Council and six other portfolios, including foreign affairs, went to the party.

The leader of the Islamic National Front, Dr Hassan Al Torabi, was appointed attorney general with a minister's rank and his party given charge of four other ministries, including domestic trade.

Assir Sid Ahmed, a leading Sudanese commentator, wrote in Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat newspaper: "Party leaders usually shun working as subordinates to other party leaders... But one can only admire Torabi's courage at deciding to brave the minefield and not to stand back, shielding himself behind his party's ministers, safe in the knowledge that if the whole experiment fails he can blame those ministers, while his leadership remains intact."

The share of the southern unionist parties, the Political Assembly of Southern Sudan and the Sudanese National Party-Collective Leadership, was six ministries including the portfolio of the South Administration Council Headquarters. The outcome so far has caused much relief in Sudan. "The wind of national conciliation," said Ahmed Al Mirghani, "is perfuming our country... It's a good omen."

Because the Unionist Democratic Party is the least enthusiastic toward the new initiative — it dislikes the Islamic Front — the optimism of its deputy leader may represent the attitude of leader may represent the attitude of the others. It's an optimism based on the confidence that the conciliation would keep the military at bay. Most important, it is hoped that the conciliatory spirit may influence John Garang, whose answer to the imposition of Sharf'a has been a relentless civil war.

Salah Hassan Ahmed, a Contributing Editor of Academic File, is a London-based writer and researcher with specialist interest in the Arab world affairs.

A war on Afghan

Continued from p. 19

"It will take years to replace the livestock," Professor Gul said at a conference to launch the report in London. "What we need most is 300,000 pairs of oxen. Even if the money is available, where can we find them? We cannot wait that long. There'll be a need for mechanical power, credit, seed and fertilizer."

Both Gul and Morrison were careful to present themselves as "simple agriculturalists," not politicians. But their scientific conclusions can't avoid linking their technical domain to the world of megapolitics.

"Help (aid) will come only when the current Kabul regime is thrown out," the professor said bluntly. The country has plenty of competent planners and agronomists who will be able to take over.

His colleague, Tom Morrison, tied together the state of the farmlands and the 5.5 million Af-

ghan refugees, mostly packed across the border in Pakistan and Iran. "Repatriation should take years rather than months," he said. "Land supply cannot support the population. And the repatriation should be tailored to the needs of each region."

For Morrison, the danger of an influx of returning refugees must be eliminated even while the ink is drying on the accord by which the Soviets agreed to a phased withdrawal of their troops. "It would be very dangerous if everyone heard on the radio that everyone can go back, that the World Food Programme, for example, was distributing food," he said.

The research team also emphasized that Afghanistan is a nation with what the aid fraternity calls a "low rate of absorption." That means that getting money from Fort Knox or the Bank of England to Kabul is one thing; getting it from Kabul a

hundred miles north is quite another. "This isn't a money problem," Tom Morrison said, "it's a time for information and planning."

Despite this, the costs are staggering. Officials at the United Nations estimate it would need \$1.5 billion just to get the refugees back and feed them over the initial adjustment period. The authors of the report accept forecasts that between two and three billion dollars will have to be spent before Afghanistan's agriculture returns to its level before the invasion.

They point out that, without the war, the country would have been entitled to \$3 billion in United States aid. These huge sums, contrasted with the frugal subsistence of even successful Afghan farmers, alone depict the havoc that must be turned into peace.

Afghanistan at least benefits from a remarkable research effort. In the Swedish committee's computer vaults lies a treasury of highly technical agricultural data encompassing dozens of

crops, their performance and yield, the weather, the soil and every other factor affecting Afghan agriculture.

Gul and Morrison are presently touring 10 countries to promote their findings. "What we have is what everyone is going to use," Morrison said. "We are a resource to be used."

Nor are they slow to acknowledge the sacrifices made by some of the 70-strong band of Afghan "enumerators" who conducted interviews in some 20,000 households in the Mujahedin-controlled area.

They travelled on foot and horseback, without maps or compasses, which were considered too incriminating. Some were wounded; some were arrested. Eight never came back.

But Gul and Morrison believe that the message brought back by their colleagues, however couched in scientific data, amounted to one thing: a war on agriculture.



Wimbledon winner Stefan Edberg falls backward as his match with Boris Becker ends.

Edberg's performance reminiscent of Borg games

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — Stefan Edberg surprised Boris Becker with power and precision on Monday, winning his first Wimbledon title with a 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, 6-2.

After rain once again held up the final, the third-seeded Edberg of Sweden won his third major championship by beating Becker, the 1985 and '86 Wimbledon winner.

Edberg brought images of countryman Bjorn Borg back to centre court. The victory in an historic match on centre court was built on volleys and court coverage that would have made Borg proud.

And it gave Sweden its first men's championship at the premier Grand Slam Tournament since Borg completed five in a row in 1980.

Edberg also won the Austra-

lian Open in 1985 and 1987. His Wimbledon victory gave Sweden men's titles in all three Grand Slam Events this year — Mats Wilander won the Australian and French opens.

The final point came at 40-30 in the eighth game, and the image of Borg never was stronger.

Becker had a chance to take the long match at least one point longer. He had Edberg isolated at the net and could pick his shot as he moved in on a backhand hopper.

But the end came quickly as Becker slammed the ball into the net, right in front of Edberg.

The Swede threw back his blond-haired head, sank to his knees and then fell over on his back. It recalled Borg's drop to his knees as he won his titles on centre court, in an era that was his alone.

N. Korea wants to cohost Olympics

TOKYO (AP) — A North Korean official said South Korea's refusal to accept its proposals on co-hosting the Olympic Games this summer are aimed at perpetuating the division of Korea, with Korea's official news agency reported Monday.

The senior official of North Korea's Olympic Committee also denied allegations the North wants to shut Seoul out of hosting the Olympics, according to the government-run Korean Central News agency, monitored in Tokyo.

"The violation of our co-hosting proposal by the South Korean authorities is no more than an artifice to use the Seoul Olympics for the perpetuation of the division of Korea," the official said.

Calling the refusal of Seoul to accept the complete opening of

free travel across the demarcation line between the two countries "despicable," the report quoted the official as saying North Korea's "Olympic Committee, along with the South Korean people, will fight to the end for the realization of the Olympic co-staging."

KCNA did not identify the official by name.

The Olympic games are scheduled to begin in Seoul on 17 September, and North has threatened to boycott the games unless it is made a co-host. The International Olympic Committee has rejected this, saying the games are awarded only to a single city.

The Korean peninsula was divided in 1945 at the end of World War II into the Communist North and the capitalist south.

sports

Australian soccer coach names 22-man squad

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — Australian Soccer Coach Frank Ark Monday included three uncapped players in his 22-man squad to face World Cup holder Argentina, Brazil and Saudi Arabia in the bicentennial Gold Cup tournament.

Ark named Sydney Croatia Winger Robbie Slater and defender Gar Van Egmond and midfielder Vlado Bozinovski, both of whom play for the Footscray Club.

But the coach said he expected to stick with his more experienced players for Australia's opening match of the tournament against Brazil in Melbourne on Thursday.

"We won't be doing much different against Brazil," Ark said.

Argentina faced Asian champion Saudi Arabia in the tournament opener Wednesday in Adelaide.

Argentina and Brazil play in Melbourne on Sunday and are expected to meet again in the final at the Sydney Football Stadium on 17 July.

Australia's Gold Cup squad forms the basis of the party for the Seoul Olympic Games in September. Three players will be dropped, and striker David Mitchell, who plays for Dutch club Feyenoord and is unavailable for the Gold Cup, will be added.

"This tournament gives us a tremendous opportunity to play some of the best teams in the world and prepare for Seoul," Ark said.

Argentina is concerned about midfielder Sergio Batista, who has a hamstring strain, while Brazil is worried about a similar injury suffered in training by midfielder Lynchpin Douglas. Both

could miss their team's opening matches.

Australia also has concerns about the fitness of a key midfielder, Mike Petersen, who once played for Ajax Amsterdam in Holland, is suffering from a groin strain.

The tournament is being held as part of year-long celebrations to mark the 200th anniversary of European settlement of Australia.

The Australian squad is: Jeff Oliver, Mike Gibson, Alex Tobin, Wally Savor, Alan Davidson, Charlie Yankos (captain), Robbie Dunn, Graham Jennings, Angie Postecoglou, Gary Van Egmond, Andy Koczka, Alan Hunter, Oscar Crino, Mike Petersen, Paul Wade, Vlado Bozinovski, Ian Gray, Robbie Slater, Frank Farina, Graham Arnold, John Kosmina, Scott Ollerenshaw.



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entre 9h00 et 12h00. Elles se-
ront demandées à l'entrée.

ORIENT EXPRESS

• **TRAGÉDIE AÉRIENNE A ORMUZ** - Les 290 passagers et membres d'équipage qui se trouvaient à bord d'un Airbus A-300 de la compagnie aérienne iranienne effectuant le trajet Bandar Abbas (Iran) - Dubaï ont péri le 3 juillet, après qu'un destroyer américain ait tiré deux missiles sur l'avion, qui s'est abîmé dans les eaux du détroit d'Ormuz. Selon les Américains, il s'agit d'un "accident", les radars du navire ayant piqué l'Airbus pour un chasseur iranien F-14. L'avion, ajoutant-il, perdait de l'altitude en direction du destroyer, les ont donc cru à une attaque aérienne simultanée, affirment-ils à Washington, où l'on s'occupe de l'appareil volait en direction de son couloir régulier et qu'il n'a pas répondu à des communications répétées.

Téhéran récuse ces deux derniers éléments et refuse de croire que le système radar ultra-moderne du destroyer ait pu confondre un Airbus avec un F-14. Le président Reagan a qualifié de "grande tragédie" cet "accident compréhensible", tout en réaffirmant la politique américaine dans le Golfe, fondée sur la "paix, mais aussi la liberté de navigation dans les eaux internationales". Téhéran qualifie d'"acte de terrorisme" cette tragédie, et promet une vengeance iranienne "dans ce même ciel éblouissant de sang".

• **CISJORDANIE: LES ÉCOLES FERMÉES 3 JOURS** - Les autorités israéliennes ont fermé le 4 juillet pour trois jours les écoles de Cisjordanie, afin de couper court aux violentes manifestations arabes survenues à partir du 2. À Jérusalem, en protestation contre les fouilles pratiquées sous les lieux saints musulmans par les Israéliens. Ces fouilles, effectuées selon Tel-Aviv pour permettre aux Juifs l'accès aux restes d'un temple du roi Salomon, mettent en danger les monuments bâtis au-dessus, et notamment la mosquée El-Aqsa, estimant les Palestiniens, dont la direction caennaise a appelé à la grève générale. La CEE a mis en garde Israël contre la poursuite de ces fouilles et a indiqué qu'elle empêcherait la signature d'un protocole commercial en instance de conclusion entre Israël et la CEE.

• **ARMES CHIMIQUES: L'IRAK AVOCUE** - Pour la première fois depuis le début du conflit du Golfe, l'Irak a reconnu officiellement le 1er juillet avoir utilisé des armes chimiques. Le ministre irakien des Affaires étrangères a affirmé que ces armes avaient été utilisées en représailles contre l'Iran qui, selon lui, avait été le premier à s'en servir.

• **LIBAN: BOURJ EL-BARAJN EN ASSIÈGE** - Les Palestiniens pro-syriens d'Abou-Moussa assiégeant le 4 juillet le camp de Bourj El-Barajneh, défendu par 1.200 hommes de Yasser Arafat, après avoir pris aux loyalistes de l'OLP le camp de Chatila. Le 27 juin, la bataille entre Yasser Arafat et Abou Moussa pour le contrôle des camps de Beyrouth a déjà fait plus de 100 victimes en 3 mois.

70% DES TOURISTES EN JORDANIE VIENNENT DU GOLFE

L'été arabe à Amman

Les touristes arabes du Golfe en Jordanie sont plus nombreux que les Européens et les Américains réunis. Chaque été, ils envahissent Amman pour chercher la fraîcheur, provoquant une flambée des prix dans l'immobilier.

Dans le hall du Jerusalem Hotel à Amman, deux hommes en robes blanches et keffiyehs immaculés se tiennent immobiles et silencieux, calés dans de profondes fauteuils de velours. Il est 10h30, ils siroient un verre de bière. Deux heures plus tard, ils n'ont pas bougé. Seules leurs bières ont été renouvelées. "Des touristes saoudiens, explique le barman. Ils ne bougeront pas d'ici avant 16h00. C'est comme ça tous les jours..."

L'occidental ne prête guère attention à ces vacanciers venus du Golfe. Et pourtant... l'an dernier, 321.000 sont venus en Jordanie, soit 70% du total des touristes. Et ce chiffre n'englobe pas le bon million d'entrées de Syriens et d'Égyptiens, qui viennent pour affaires ou pour travailler. En tête des pays "touristes" de touristes, l'Arabie saoudite (la plus peuplée), avec 283.000 entrées dans la Royaume Hachémite en 1987.

Sans parler des expatriés jordaniens, ces migrants se répartissent en deux catégories: ceux qui ne font que passer, en route pour l'Égypte, Syrie, Turquie, Grèce... et ceux qui restent. Les hôtels Amra, Jerusalem, Daroteli, pour ne citer qu'eux, déclarent attendre cet été des familles du Golfe, qui passent souvent plus de trois semaines logées à Amman. Beaucoup d'hôtels sont complets jusqu'en septembre, même s'il en coûte 500 à 1000 JD par mois pour le seul hébergement d'une famille de trois enfants.

Flambée des loyers

Quant aux appartements meublés, les petites annonces de location fleurissent dans les journaux. "Malgré l'afflux d'été, le reste assez facile de trouver un meublé à Amman, assure-t-on à l'agence immobilière Al-Waha. Mais les clients louent pour une courte durée: 15 jours à un mois, plus rarement deux mois". Ce qui incite les propriétaires à augmenter leurs loyers, pour ces locataires éphémères et supposés riches. C'est la flambée des prix.

M. Raïd Silawe, de l'agence Silawe, est familier du phénomène: "Les propriétaires trouvent difficilement preneur en hiver, ou de nombreux appartements restent vides. En juillet et août, ils peuvent enfin en tirer profit. Un quatre pièces loué 150 JD en décembre atteint 450 JD en juillet-août. Et ceux qui refusent d'y mettre ce prix trouveront peut-être, mais des appartements de très bas standing".

Exemples: Khaled, étudiant saoudien, loue pour 300 JD par mois un appartement au 5ème étage d'un immeuble de 10 étages, au-dessous, expatrié français, paie la même surface 180 JD. Une famille de Koweïtiens



Des vacanciers fidèles, qui apprécient la relative fraîcheur et le confort offerts par la Jordanie

avec trois enfants affirme payer 600 JD pour habiter trois semaines un appartement de trois chambres. À Jubelha, en banlieue d'Amman.

"On m'arrache mes dinars parce que je suis Koweïtien, fulmine le père. Mais il n'y a pas que des princes pétroliers. Moi, je ne suis qu'un modeste employé", proteste-t-il. Furieux, mais content: il a bien l'intention de revenir l'an prochain.

Beaucoup de vacanciers du Golfe rencontrés sont ainsis habitués, qui déclarent venir tous les ans depuis 4 ou 5 ans. En général, Amman sert de "port d'attache", autour duquel on

rayonne: la Mer Morte, Pétra, Jérash, Ajloun, etc. Mais il en est qui séjournent le plus clair de leurs vacances à Amman même. "Il ne faut pas comparer le tourisme à l'occidentale et les motivations des vacanciers arabes, explique une responsable commerciale au ministère du tourisme; ces derniers recherchent surtout le repos et les distractions. Ils ne courent pas de sites touristiques en excursions".

Autre différence notable: les touristes arabes viennent surtout l'été, alors que les occidentaux préfèrent l'hiver et les demi-saisons. "Ils apprécient la fraîcheur d'Amman", explique-t-

Occidentaux: le tourisme entre deux feux

Contrairement aux touristes arabes, qui voyagent en famille, les occidentaux viennent beaucoup en Jordanie en voyage organisé. Selon le Secrétaire général du ministère du tourisme, Naari Attala, 60% des Français utilisent par exemple ce moyen de visiter le Royaume. Le premier groupe de touristes occidentaux est formé par les Américains, qui étaient 42.000 environ en 1987, contre 100.000 Européens (Français: près de 11.000).

"Le problème de la Jordanie, estime M. Attala, c'est qu'on ne la visite pas seule. La plupart des touristes occidentaux veulent aussi voir Damas et Jérusalem". Or, ces dernières années, l'une et l'autre ont

inspiré la méfiance aux occidentaux. De 163.000 en 1985, ils ont chuté à 120.000 l'année suivante, avant d'amorcer une remontée à 130.000 en 1987. "La forte baisse de 1986 a été la répercussion des événements de 1985: Achille Lauro, détournement du Boeing TWA à Beyrouth, bombardement de Tripoli, attentats de Vienne et de Rome. A l'époque, Damas avait mauvaise réputation, notamment auprès des Français. Quant aux Américains, le Proche-Orient les terrorisait. Le tourisme en Jordanie n'a souffert. Aujourd'hui, ce sont les événements des territoires occupés qui dissuadent les occidentaux d'aller à Jérusalem. Là encore, la Jordanie en pâtit..."

FRANÇOIS DUCROUX

7 JUNE 1988

FRANCE

Le nouveau gouvernement

Voici la composition du nouveau gouvernement formé par le premier ministre Michel Rocard le 29 juin:

Éducation nationale, jeunesse et sports: Lionel Jospin, PS.
Économie, finances et budget: René Bérégovoy, PS. Equipement et logement: Maurice Faure, PS.
Affaires étrangères: Roger Dumas, PS. Justice: Pierre Joxe, PS.
Intérieur: Charles Fauroux, PS. Défense: J.P. Chevènement, PS.
Agriculture, pêche et forêt: René Joxe, PS.
Industrie et énergie: Jacques Pélletier, PS.
Travail: Jean-Pierre Soisson, PS.
Transports et mer: Michel Bédaride, PS.
Fonction publique et affaires administratives: Michel Duratour, UDF-rad.
Travail, emploi et formation professionnelle: Jean-Pierre Soisson, UDF.
Coopération et développement: Jacques Pélletier, UDF.
Culture et communication: Jacques Pélletier, UDF.
Grands travaux et bicentenaire: Jack Lang, PS.
Départements et territoires d'outre-mer: Louis Le Pensec, PS.
Agriculture et pêche: Henri Nallet, PS.
Poste, télécommunications et espace: Paul Quilès, PS.
Relations avec le Parlement: Jean Poperey, PS.

Solidarité, santé, protection sociale et porte-parole du gouvernement: Claude Evin, PS.
Recherche et technologie: Hubert Curien, PS.
Commerce extérieur: J.M. Rausch UDF-CDS.

(Cette liste ne comprend pas les 10 ministres délégués et les 17 secrétaires d'Etat.)

Les socialistes restent donc aux commandes des principaux postes du gouvernement, qui s'ouvre toutefois d'avantage aux centristes et à la société civile. Il compte désormais huit membres issus de la droite libérale (contre quatre auparavant et quatre nouveaux centristes). Le nouveau gouvernement compte 24 socialistes et 24 non socialistes, dont un nombre important de personnalités connues pour leurs compétences dans un domaine particulier, sans appartenance politique. Citons le cancérologue Léon Schwarzenberg, ministre délégué chargé de la santé, l'historien Alain Decaux, chargé de la francophonie. Michel Gillebert, handicapé, est nommé secrétaire d'Etat chargé des handicapés et des accidents.

FRANCE EN BREF

• **LE PRÉSIDENT DE MU'TAH DECORE PAR LA FRANCE** - L'ambassadeur de France, Patrick Leclercq, a décoré le 28 juin, le Dr Ali Mu'tah, président de l'université de Mu'tah, des insignes de D'Officier des Palmes académiques, en hommage à sa collaboration à la coopération culturelle entre la France et la Jordanie. Qualifiant le Dr Mu'tah de "Jordanien modèle", M. Leclercq a salué son travail à la Mu'tah, "mélange de St-Cyr, de Polytechnique et d'ENA". Il s'est félicité de l'introduction, depuis octobre, d'un enseignement de français à Mu'tah.

• **MGR LEBEVRE EXCOMMUNIÉ** - Comme il l'avait annoncé, Mgr Lebèvre, tête de file des catholiques traditionalistes français, a ordonné le 30 juin quatre évêques au séminaire d'Ecône en Suisse. Lui et les nouveaux évêques sont, ipso facto, excommuniés de l'Eglise romaine.

• **Jérash: coup d'envoi mercredi**

Le 7ème festival de Jérash s'ouvre mercredi 13 vers 17h00 avec la cérémonie d'ouverture, suivie à 21h00 par l'opéra "Rigoletto" de Verdi, interprété par la troupe italienne Mattia Battistini. Jusqu'au 31 juillet, pas moins de 127 représentations sont prévues, données par des troupes de musique, danse et théâtre de 17 pays (dont 5 arabes), regroupant quelque 700 artistes. En marge du festival, une foire aux livres, des expositions de photo et d'artisanat, un festival de poésie arabe, auxquels sont ajoutés des ateliers de 1.000. Des billets seront par ailleurs vendus pour chaque grand spectacle, qui donnent droit d'office à l'entrée sur le site. A noter, pour la France, la participation des ballets de Monte-Carlo, qui se produiront



les 27 et 28 juillet à 21h00. Plus de détails dans nos prochains numéros.

(Ou et quand acheter les billets? Voir nos informations en pages "Jordanie" et "Culture". Voir également le programme complet, publié la semaine dernière dans le "Jerusalem Star").

Un luna-park bis

Nouveau lieu de loisirs pour les enfants, le parc d'attraction de Jérash (18 km à l'ouest d'Amman, après l'université) se veut un mini Disneyland. Auto-circuits, montagnes russes, petit train, maison hantée... on paie 250 fils de droits d'entrée, puis il faut compter 200 à 300 fils par attraction. Nouveaux sensations sont projetés sur un écran circulaire des films vous donnant l'impression d'être dans un avion à l'atterrissage. Autre originalité: dans une tour en forme

de ressort, un ascenseur vous envoie dans les cieux, à 70 m de haut. La vue sur Amman y est époustouflante. Le parc d'attraction se double d'un centre commercial et d'une arcade de jeux électroniques. Le complexe, nouvellement inauguré, a coûté quelque 3 millions de JD. Propriété la municipalité du Grand Amman, il sera géré pendant cinq ans par une compagnie anglaise. Pour une bonne soirée arrosée au soda et à la barbe à papa, compter 3 à 4 JD par personne.

ECOUTEZ VOIR

CINEMA

Vivement dimanche

De François Truffaut, avec Fanny Ardant et Jean-Louis Trintignant: le directeur d'une agence immobilière est soupçonné d'un double meurtre (1982).

CCF, le lundi 11 à 20h00 (en français, sous-titré en arabe)

Seal Island

De Ronald Spencer (1977): un groupe d'amis des phoques veut empêcher la délivrance d'autorisation de chasser sur une île où les marchands de fourrure veulent s'approprier.

British Council, lundi 11 juillet à 17h00 (en anglais)

Festival du film pour enfants

Le 4, "Le secret des selénites" (en

LA VIE DES SECTES

Hash: le sport mis en bière



Le supplice du "down-down": bois ta bière en 10 secondes, car ce qui restera te sera versé sur la tête

Tous les lundis soirs, les Russes d'Amman sont le théâtre d'un "cros" très particulier: le "Hash", tradition britannique mêlant le sport, le jeu de piste et la bière.

"On, on!" Devant des rivaux jordaniens intrigués et amusés, la caravane des coureurs "hash-men" passe. Shorts, tee-shirts et chaussures de sport. Jusque-là rien d'étonnant. Mais au milieu du peloton, on remarque un coureur coiffé d'un casque allé.

Puis un autre, flanqué d'une paire de seins en plastique. Là, les rivaux sont plus qu'amusés. Certains fusillent les coureurs d'un regard assasin. Des enfants suivent le peloton, hilares.

"On, on!" On a déjà couru quelque trois kilomètres, avec de fréquentes haltes. A chaque fois, les sportifs ont le choix entre trois directions, dont une seule est la bonne, reconnaissable à des marques sur les poteaux ou au sol. "On, on!", crient les petits Poucets qui ont trouvé la voie de la vérité. Et les autres de rebrousser de chemin en renâclant, pour rattraper leurs camarades plus chanceux. Bientôt, le jeu de piste prend fin. Les plus éreintés rejoignent en soufflant la demeure des hôtes. Mais il en est de plus aguerries, qui repartent crânement "boucler" un parcours de dix kilomètres. "On, on!"

Au soleil couchant, la quinquantaine de coureurs (-euses) est enfin au complet dans la maison des hôtes. Et c'est à ce moment précis que, pour le non-anglo-

saxon, tout bascule. L'irrationnel surgit. A peine retrouvé un rythme cardiaque permettant de parler sans haïler, les "hash-men" s'adonnent déjà à leur véritable sport favori: la bière. La reine de la fête les attend au frais, dans de vastes poubelles de plastique où, sous des blocs de glace, reposent les précieuses bouteilles.

Douchées à la bière

Chacun en vide deux ou trois puis, à la nuit tombée, on franchit un pas de plus dans l'inconcevable. Juché sur une table, le maître de cérémonie, coiffé d'un couvre-chef en boîtes de bière, impose le silence à la foule des fidèles: c'est l'heure du sacrifice. Une par une, les victimes sont appelées à subir le supplice rédempteur. Leurs fautes sont longuement détaillées par le grand prêtre, sous les rires cruels de l'assistance. Andy porte des chaussures neuves. Michael est arrivé en retard. Diane a trop parlé avec Frank. Franck a trop parlé avec Diane. François est français...

Chacun à leur tour, les condamnés viennent au centre de la foule. On leur remet un chapeau d'un demi-litre de bière. Les spectateurs entonnent alors une chanson diffamatoire, puis comptent jusqu'à dix. Dix secondes qui doivent être mises à profit par la victime pour vider sa chope. Car la bière restant au fond lui est ensuite impitoyablement versée sur la tête...

A ce jeu, les champions semblent être les Suédois de la firme

Ericsson (télécommunications), largement représentés au "hash". Certains vikings viennent ainsi ce "dé à coudre" en moins de cinq secondes. Mais pour les Français amateurs de vins fins, la tâche est rude. Et il ne manquera pas, après un shampooing au houblon, de maudire la perfide Albion.

Car les "Hash house harriers" ou HHH (les coureurs de la maison du hachis parmentier) sont une tradition britannique, initiée en 1937 par des colons en Malaisie: soulevés tant d'exercice physique que de déshydratation, ils terminaient leur course dans au "Hash house", restaurant servant du hachis. Puis la pratique s'est étendue à tous les Anglais expatriés: on compte aujourd'hui 700 "hashes", dans 50 pays de tous les continents. Sauf l'antarchique.

Selon Mac Mc Carthy, pillar du HHHH (Hashemite hash etc.), la Jordanie a été contaminée il y a une dizaine d'années. La "secte" regroupe principalement des Anglais, Américains et autres nordiques, ainsi que quelques Jordaniens. Les Français, encore sous-représentés, y sont les bienvenus (accueil précisé ci-dessus). Tout intéressé doit contacter un membre qui l'introduira, ou peut contacter le journal. Prévoir 2,5 JD de cotisation par soirée (boisson et buffet), ainsi qu'un solide sens de l'humour.

F.D.

* Angleterre

AU MENU

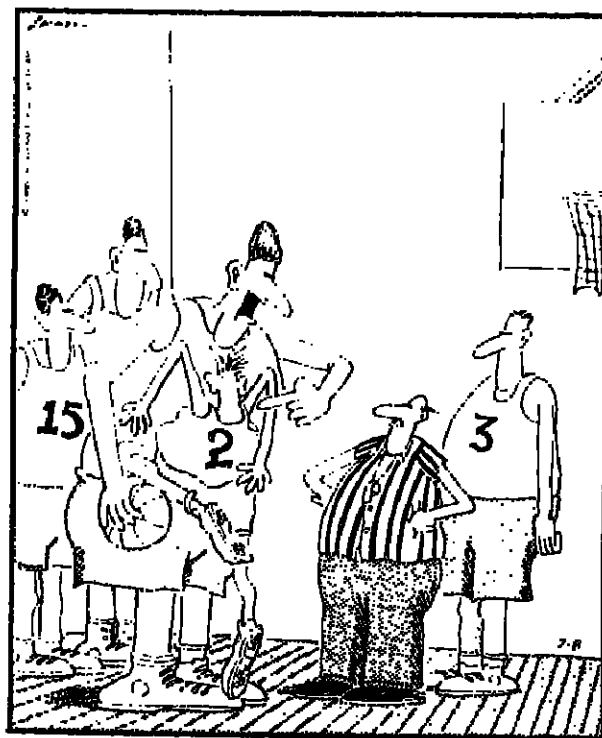
Poulet aux fruits secs

Pour 6 personnes: 6 blancs de poulet, 125 g d'abricots secs, 150 g de pruneaux, 125 g de raisins de Smyrne, 60 g de beurre, 1 cuill. à café de cannelle, sel, poivre

Coupez les blancs de poulet en deux dans le légume. Dénoyotez les pruneaux. Faites fondre le beurre dans une poêle et faites-y dorer les blancs de poulet sur les deux faces. Versez 30 cl d'eau dans un bol et mélangez-y la cannelle. Versez le liquide sur le poulet. Portez à ébullition, puis réduisez le feu. Ajoutez les 3 fruits secs et laissez cuire 15 mn à feu doux, en ajoutant un peu d'eau chaude si cela est nécessaire. Disposez le poulet, les fruits et la sauce dans un plat et servez chaud avec du riz.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 23

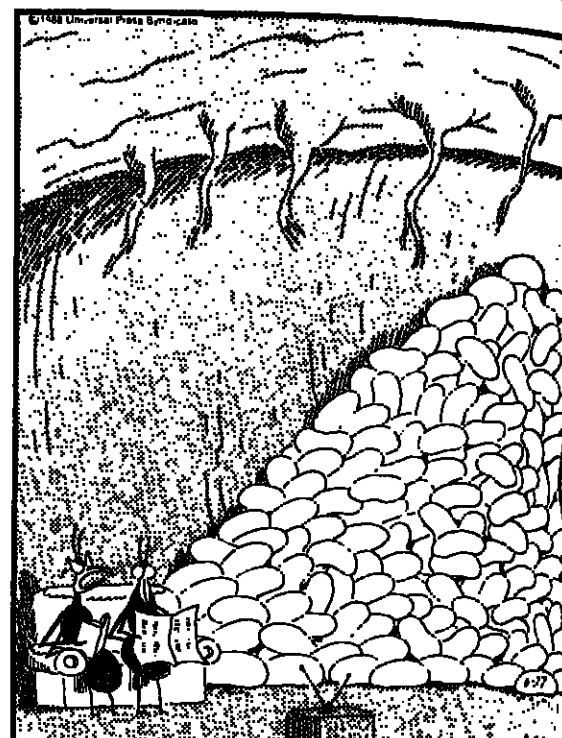
7 LINE



"Offensive foul? Offensive foul?
Are you crazy? ... He was moving!"



"Pretty cool, Dewey. ... Hey! Shake
the jar and see if they'll fight!"



"You know, Vern ... the thought of what this
place is gonna look like in about a week just
gives me the creeps."

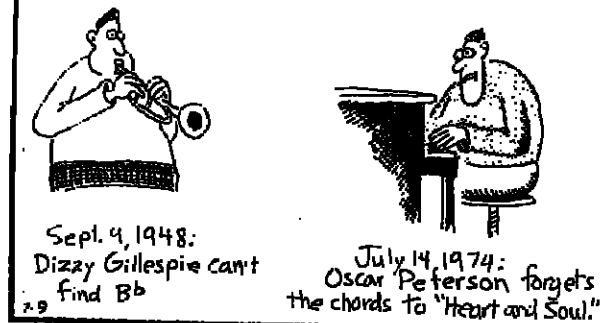
THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



Aug. 11, 1957: Tito Puente
loses the beat



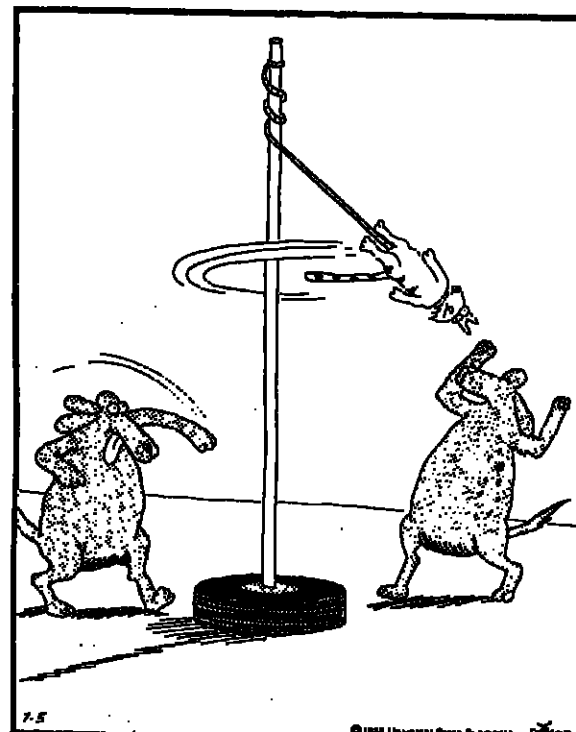
Nov. 3, 1965:
Ella Fitzgerald hits
a 'flat' note



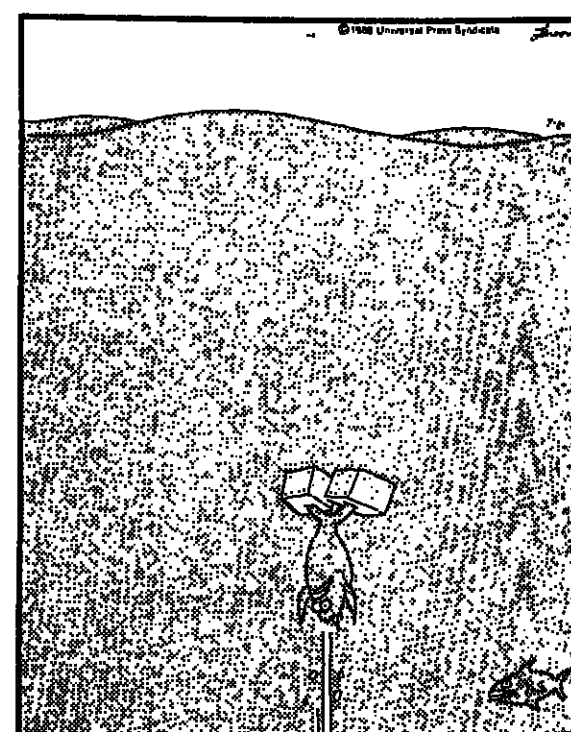
Sept. 4, 1948:
Dizzy Gillespie can't
find Bb

July 14, 1974:
Oscar Peterson forgets
the chords to "Heart and Soul."

Infamous moments in jazz



Tethercat



Imbedded in Styrofoam "shoes," Carl
is sent to "sleep with the humans."



"I don't know if this is such a
wise thing to do, George."



"Sure it's true! ... Cross my heart and hope to die,
lick a sharp chunk of obsidian in my eye."

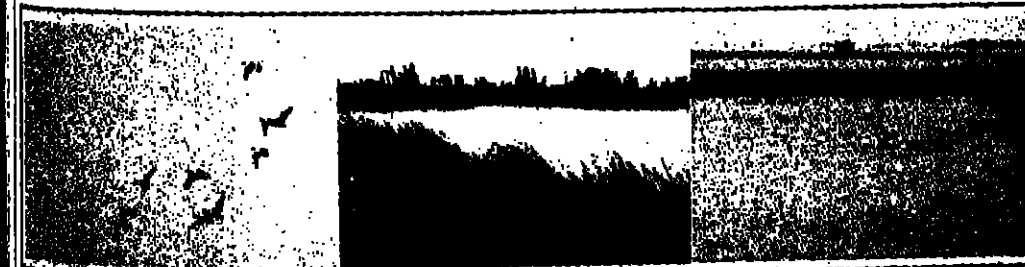


"Well, you idiot! Let me first get rid
of these exoskeletons!"

Children's contributions



The Azraq Wetland Reserve



The Azraq Wetland Reserve is a flat area of pools, marshes, water meadows and silt dunes lying at the heart of the southern and larger portion of the Azraq Oasis from which it takes its name. It occupies an area of approximately 12 sq.km.

This unique wetland is a noted locality for migrating birds including many of the African-Palaearctic species which pass through in spring and autumn. Some species winter at the oasis and some breed there. It was recognized by the Ramsar Convention in 1977 as an international station for migratory water-flow.

About 300 species of birds, over half of them migratory, have been recorded at this wetland. The Azraq Oasis is very rich in both flora and fauna. Its widely varied plant-cover includes dense masses of aquatic species such as Typha, and Giant reed, in the marshes as well as

clumps of prickly Sea Rush, Nitaria and Tamarix. On the silt dunes, large bushes including the Tamarix surround the pools. Snakes, lizards, frogs and fish are plentiful together with an abundance of invertebrate fauna.

Confirmed mammals include the Asiatic Jackal Wolf, Red Fox and the striped Hyena.

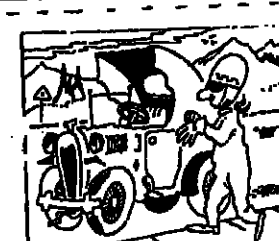
The wild boar which has become locally extinct in the past few years is being considered for reintroduction there.

Answer these questions:

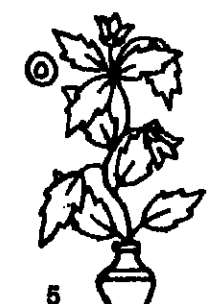
- 1) From where does the Azraq Oasis take its name?
- 2) What is the Ramsar Convention? For what is it signed?
- 3) Write a small paragraph of three to four sentences about the wildlife in the Azraq Wetland Reserve
- 4) The Azraq Wetland Reserve is a noted locality for...? (complete the sentence using your own words)

Spot the differences

There are 10 differences
between these two pictures.
Can you find them?



The identical plant



What is the number of the plant which
is identical with the one inside the box
above?